The New-York Times.

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EUROPE.

TWO DAYS LATER.

Arrival of the Screw-Steamer Jura.

CONTINUED WAR AGITATION IN ITALY.

A Parisian Journal Warned for its War Articles.

Critical State of the Danubian Principalities.

LATER FROM INDIA AND THE EAST.

COTTON FIRM—CONSOLS 95 3-8

The screw-steamer *Jura*, Captain Moorn, of the outer Cunard line, from Liverpool on the morning of Feb. 16, arrived at this port about 8 o'clock A. M., yesterday.

On the 19th ult., in lat. 51° 24', long. 8° 23', she passed the Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, bound to Liverpool.

The advices brought by the *Jura* are two days later than those previously received.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A brief sitting of the House of Lords, on the 17th, was almost entirely occupied with a discussion arising out of a question put by Earl Grey, whether the changes in the Constitution of the Ionian Islands proposed in the message of Mr. Gladstone to the Septinsular Assembly, had the sanction of the Government, and whether there was any objection to produce the correspondence which had taken place on the subject? The Earl of Carnarvon stated that the propositions of Mr. Gladstone were only the embodiment of the instructions he had received, but the correspondence could not be submitted to the House because, with few exceptions, it bore upon the questions now under the consideration of the Ionian Assembly. Lord Derby, also, protested against the discussion of the question at present.

In the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to Mr. Bland, who asked if there was to be a Reform bill for Ireland, said he should postpone all further information on the question of reform until he had made his general statement on the 28th February. Mr. Locke King introduced a bill for the better settling of the real estates of intestates. Mr. Anstey obtained leave to bring in a bill the principal object of which was said to be to remove all legal distinctions between newspapers and other publications, and to relieve newspaper proprietors from the necessity of registering their names and giving security at Somerset House. The Marriage Law Amendment bill passed through Committee. A bill was introduced by Mr. Fitzgerald to consolidate and amend the law relating to juries in Ireland.

The war-steamer *Orion*, for the safety of which some anxiety was felt, had arrived at Berehaven—all well.

Mr. William Brown, M. P. for South Lancashire, has been induced to recall his published determination to vacate his seat at the close of the present Parliament.

The *Globe* understands that Mr. Samuel Warren, M. P. for Midhurst, has been appointed to the mastership in lunacy, vacated by Mr. Higgins. Mr. Unwarnt, of the northern circuit, has been appointed to the masterships in the Court of Queen's Bench, in place of the late Mr. Bosanquet.

The last meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held at Burlington House, and on that occasion reports on the discovery of no fewer than three practicable passes through that portion of the Rocky Mountains lying in British territory were read by the Secretary, Dr. Norton Shaw. The President, Sir R. Murchison, communicated the intelligence that Her Majesty's Secretary for the Colonies had acceded to the request of the gallant explorers and discoverers, Captain Palliser and Dr. Hooker, to be allowed to remain for further investigations, and also to choose a near route for the return of the party to England. Sir R. Murchison congratulated Her Majesty's Government, to whom the Society was indebted for perusal of the valuable paper, on this very signal success. The names of the new passes were not very euphonious, but they would assuredly become familiar, since they indicated routes by which we should be able to cross the Rocky Mountains in two or three places with far greater facility than the Americans enjoyed on their side the border. At present either the Kicking Horse Pass or the Vermillion Pass permitted the transit of goods nearly 9,000 feet lower than had been supposed, while the approaches on both sides were singularly favorable.

A memorial, signed by 800 of the inhabitants of Sierra Leone, has been forwarded to the Colonial Secretary, complaining of the incompetence, corruption, and gross tyranny of the authorities.

FRANCE.

On Wednesday, Feb. 16, an incident occurred which seemed to betoken that the partisans of a peace policy were about to prevail in the Councils of the Emperor. The Paris journal, the *Presse*, one of the organs of Prince Napoleon, has been the most fiery advocate of war and the fiercest denunciator of Austria; and this journal received on Wednesday a warning from the Minister of the Interior on account of one of its violent articles—the warning stating that such polemical discussions were of a nature to raise ill-founded uneasiness in the public mind. The value of this fact as an indication of the present feeling at the Tuileries is rendered worthless by a communicated note in the semi-official *Patrie*, intimating that the Chambers of Commerce in France must not busy themselves in getting up manifestoes and petitions in favor of peace, as such conduct is "contrary to law and political propriety."

The article which led to a warning being given to the *Presse* contained the following passage: "Italy does not rely on her own unaided efforts to throw off the yoke of her oppressors. She invokes the co-operation of generous nations. Ought we not to welcome with gratitude the opportunity of putting a termination to the anxiety which torments Europe? Austria does not only raise her head everywhere in Italy, but also elsewhere. Would not a war which would deliver us from this nightmare be blessed above all other wars? Such, we believe, is the war preparing in Italy." It was reported in Paris on the 16th ult. that Baron Hubner threatened to demand his passports if he did not obtain satisfaction on account of the above article, and that the proposal to give the *Presse* a warning led to a violent discussion in the Cabinet Council, it being strenuously opposed by Prince Napoleon. The correspondent of the *Herald* says the warning reached the *Presse* while it was on the printing machine, and, as it contained another warlike article still more violent, this had to be taken out, and the journal did not appear till 6½ o'clock P. M. The article for which the *Presse* received a warning is precisely of the same tenor as those which it has been publishing for the last six weeks, and the general supposition is that the measure was taken on the representations of the Austrian Ambassador.

The warning had a good effect on the Bourse. Rentes, on the 15th, advanced nearly ¼ per cent., but the rise was not fully sustained. The closing quotations were 68 for money and 67.90 for account.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree fixing the payment to be made by soldiers of the class 1859 in substitution of personal military service at 2,000 francs. The *Moniteur* also announces that the conference of the representatives of the Powers will shortly reassemble at Paris to discuss the result of the Moldo-Wallachian elections.

It is said that instructions are to be or have been sent to the authorities in the departments to exhort or "invite" the provincial Press to be less absolutely pacific, and to assume, if not a decidedly warlike, at least a "firmer" tone in their language.

The *Nouvelle Paris* correspondent states that the whole army of Lyons has been placed on a war footing, and that its *equipages de campagne* have been ordered to be got in readiness without delay.

A commission has been appointed to report on the possibility of constructing a port at the Island of Rouaine, which affords no protection to shipping except in a bay, which is dangerous in bad weather. It is proposed to expend 1,400,000 francs on the construction of a port.

The ball at the Hôtel de Ville on Monday night, Feb. 14, was exceedingly brilliant. The decorations alone cost no less than £16,000 sterling. The famous marble court was lined with artificial vines bearing black and white fruits, and the bubbling fountains and profusion of fresh flowers showed the oft-enchanted palace with a power of magic never surpassed. The number of invitations was 10,000, whereas 8,000 is a very large average number. The Emperor and Empress were expected, but did not attend. Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde arrived at 11 o'clock—an hour somewhat late, considering that the cards of invitation were issued for 9½ o'clock. For upwards of two hours the company assembled in the grand ball-room remained standing in a crowd, the centre being kept clear for the imperial guests, and no music being allowed to play until their arrival. The state quadrille, which opened the ball, was at length formed—the Princess Clotilde dancing with Baron Haussmann, Prefect of the Seine, and Prince Napoleon with Madame Haussmann. The Prince and Princess afterwards walked all through the rooms. It was much remarked that the Prince, instead of giving her his arm, walked before her.

M. Marchessaux, Chirurgien-Major in the French military service, has been dispatched to Nice, in Sardinia, on the non-official mission of selecting a favorable spot where, should circumstances require it, a central military hospital might be established.

On Tuesday, Feb. 15, the *expose des motifs* of a *senatus consulte* was read to the Senate, having for its object to increase from 1,400,000 francs to 2,800,000 francs the annual dotation of the Princes and Princesses of the Imperial family, to allow Prince Napoleon the sum of 600,000 francs for his marriage expenses and cost of establishment, and to fix the jointure of the Princess Clotilde.

The late disastrous failures at Orleans are said to extend to no less than 12,000,000 francs.

M. de Lesseps left Paris on the 15th ult. for Alexandria for the express purpose of commencing the Suez Canal.

SARDINIA.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes, on the evening of Feb. 16: "I am enabled to state what is the deliberate resolve of the King of Sardinia, who, by the way, recently said to a member of a certain royal family that he never would have consented to the matrimonial alliance which the French people seem to accept so coldly, but for the certainty of being aided in his views by this country. I may affirm, then, that Piedmont is determined on driving the Austrians out of Italy—at least, of attempting to do so—no doubt in the cause of Italian liberty, but also with the object of consolidating a strong kingdom in Upper Italy, capable of rendering to Europe the services which Austria renders but imperfectly or not at all. It is proposed that that kingdom shall be on as strong as to be in a position to insist Austria on one hand and France on the other, if need be; that it shall extend from the Mediterranean to the Adriatic, comprising Genoa and Venice, and with at least 22,000,000 subjects. At Piedmont cannot by herself drive away the Austrians she seeks help from France; and up to this moment she calculates to a certainty on having it. On this point I can assure you that she has not the remotest doubt, however others may think of the matter. She believes that the interest, the intentions of the French Emperor, and the necessity of consolidating his dynasty, not to speak of several subsidiary reasons, unite to that end. Piedmont has excellent reasons to believe that Russia will be with her—decidedly if Austria be left alone; *actively* and *openly* if any other Powers make common cause with her. Piedmont thinks that in case of war Austria will be unaided, and that when war is once commenced she will merely look on, and certainly will not draw the sword; that Prussia, a purely German Power, will discuss much, negotiate a little, but will do absolutely nothing; at all events that she will take no decided steps so long as Germany and German interests are not menaced. What cause or what pretext will be put forward for commencing the war, should Austria avoid or postpone the calamity by the evacuation of the Legations, I cannot say—I am not sure whether France or Sardinia has as yet decided on one. It will, however, be easily found, and, once found, it is reckoned that the Lombards will give a helping hand, in spite of the tremendous obstacles in their way. Piedmont has resolved on going the whole length, and everything has been done to turn the chances in her favor. Though events may put off hostilities to a later period—to next year I presume—yet in the quarter to which I allude this postponement is looked upon as by no means probable. In a word, Piedmont has formed the resolution of establishing under the House of Savoy, and with the aid of France, a strong constitutional kingdom in the north of Italy: she believes this the only combination, the only solution possible, the only one practicable, the only one she will accept; and she counts upon having the whole of Italy with her. Such is the plan of Piedmont maturely and deliberately formed, and from which nothing, save the withdrawal of France from the compact, is likely to divert her. She is most eager to begin. The when, the where, and the how depend entirely on France."

AUSTRIA.

The *Military Gazette* of Vienna denies that there is any truth in the report which has been current, that the garrisons of Ancona, Ferrara, and Bologna, are to be increased. It adds:

"The Austrian army has remained in all the provinces on the peace footing of 400,000 men. It is in nowise necessary to have recourse immediately to a war-footing, since the organization of the army is such that a word from the Emperor Francis Joseph would cause it to be doubled in a very short time. Eight hundred thousand tried and well-equipped warriors could be under arms in a fortnight."

SPAIN.

MM. Sartorius and O'Donnell spoke on the 15th ultimo, in the Chamber of Deputies, of their administration in a noble and dignified manner, but a rectification of M. Sartorius to an allegation of M. Sagasta produced a warm discussion in the Chamber.

The Madrid journals of the 12th state that some sensation had been caused by M. Aparich y Guijarro, a member of the extreme Conservative Party, having presented to the Chamber of Deputies a bill for establishing universal suffrage, and for depriving Government functionaries of the right of sitting in the Chamber; but it was not thought likely to pass.

SWITZERLAND.

Intelligence has been received here from the canton of Ticino, declaring that great agitation existed there on the occasion of the elections, and that at Lugano a riot had taken place, in which several persons were wounded and one killed. The Ultramontane party came to vote with a cross displayed in place of a banner.

PRUSSIA.

A ministerial project of law brought into the Chamber of Deputies, Feb. 17, proposes the abolition of certain obstacles to marriage, and the introduction of certain grounds of divorce. Civil marriage to be optional only.

Count Pourtalès, who was lately sent on a special mission to London, to notify officially the birth of the young Prince, has just returned to Berlin, bringing the gratifying intelligence that both the Queen and the Prince Consort have promised to attend the christening of the infant Prince, and their arrival will take place about Easter, till which period the ceremony is consequently postponed. Later in the session—probably in May—the Prince and Princess Frederick William will pay a visit to England.

TURKEY.

The latest news from the Danubian Principalities is very serious, if not alarming. The new Hospodar, himself of questionable legality, has, in utter disregard of the Paris Convention, decreed the complete union of the Principalities. Turkey is moving more troops to the Danube, and, unless she be held in check, may provoke a conflict by her haste. It is to be hoped that the conferences to be held in Paris will be able to settle satisfactorily the Moldo-Wallachians and the Porte this new phase of the Eastern question; but some persons are inclined to think that the difficulties surpass even those of the Italian question.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of Jan. 25 reached Alexandria Feb. 11.

Colonel Benson marched 140 miles in five days, attacked Tantia Topee's force, and defeated it with much slaughter, taking six elephants. Tantia was also attacked and defeated by the force under Col. Somerset at Chuppra, and again at Burrod, in the Kotah territory.

Later intelligence showed that the rebels were moving in the direction of Tonk and Sewpore, and Brigadier Showers, with a column from Agra, after marching 94 miles in three days, came up with them at Dewsha on the 16th instant, defeated and dispersed them, killing about 300. The rebel leaders are said to have been Tantia, the Rao, and Feroze Shah.

Col. Hill's force had a severe action with the Rohillas and Arabs on the 15th inst., at Chicoumba, 30 miles northwest of Hingolee. The British loss was Captain Mackinnon killed, and three other officers wounded.

The campaign in Oude had ended on the 8th January. Ten leaders had surrendered.

The Begum, with some followers, had fled into Nepaul; Nena Sahib was supposed to be with them.

Lord Clyde was on his way to Lucknow.

All the forts had been destroyed and 400,000 stand of arms surrendered.

A liberal Zemindaree settlement was going on, and was to be finished on the 10th February.

The Murree tribes were said to be causing trouble on the Scinde frontier.

Advices from Jaulna report severe engagements between Col. Campbell and 3,000 Rohillas.

Sir Hugh Rose was marching on the spot.

The Bombay import market was less active.

There was a slight decline in gray goods. Cotton and oil-seeds were lower.

Freights had slightly improved. Exchange, 2s. 1½d. for credit.

Markets per Jura.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Liverpool, Feb. 17.

Cotton—Steady and firm. Sales yesterday and to-day 20,000 bales, of which speculators took 4,000 and exporters 1,000 bales. New-Orleans Middling is quoted at 7d.

Breadstuffs.—Richardson, Spence & Co. quote the market very dull, generally, and sales small.

Provisions, &c.—Provisions quiet, but steady. Lard dull, but firm at 60s.

Ashes—dull. Pearls 32s.; Pots 29s. 6d.

Sugar—Steady. Coffee—dull. Rice—quiet. Rosin—dull at 4s. 9d. @4s. 10d. for common. Spirits Turpentine—firm at 40s. @41s.

London, Thursday, Feb. 17.

Sugar quiet, but steady. Coffee quiet, at easier prices for some qualities, though not quotably lower. Tea—average business without quotable change; Congou, 1s. 1d.

LATEST PER JURA.

London, Friday morning, Feb. 18.

The *Times* and *Daily News* both report Funds firmer yesterday, and a better feeling prevailing at an advance of ⅛d.; market, however, inanimate. Discount market unchanged.

Austria agrees to send a representation to the Paris Conference, provided England and Prussia will guarantee that the Italian question shall not be discussed.

Consols 95¼ @ 5⅜ for money, and 97⅝ @95⅞ for account.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Postmaster-General Believed to be Dying—The Mission to Mexico—The Case of Mr. Sickles—Nominations, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Sunday, March 6, 1859.

The Postmaster-General is believed to be dying. The President and Cabinet are with him.

General Hoover declined the Mission to Mexico. Mr. McLane's nomination will be sent in to-morrow. Mr. Trousdale was telegraphed to come to Washington, with a view to his appointment as Secretary of Legation, but a difficulty has arisen, and a gentleman from the Attorney-General's office gets the appointment.

The Criminal Court will meet to-morrow, but will adjourn upon the announcement of Mr. Key's death. Mr. Orth was qualified, yesterday, as Key's successor. The Grand Jury will be impanneled on Tuesday.

Mr. Buchan is more calm, and converses freely with his friends.

The nomination of Mr. Wilson, of Maine, a special friend of Mr. Appleton, as Fishery Commissioner, was, yesterday, rejected by the Senate.

The delegation of St. Regis—New-York—Indians have been refused an allotment of Kansas lands.

The *Union's* editorial this morning negatives the idea of an extra session. It calls upon the contractors to avow their readiness to go on with the service, and look to the next Congress for compensation.

Theodore S. Fay's successor will be nominated to the Senate to-morrow.

The Senate expect to adjourn on Tuesday. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Saturday, March 5.

There is now no doubt that there will be an extra session of Congress called by the President earlier than the first Monday in December next, but whether in advance of or directly after the Autumn elections for Representatives is not yet determined. Not only the condition of the Post-office Department, but other branches of the public service absolutely require legislation before the usual time of the meeting of Congress.

Postmaster-General Brown now lies more dangerously ill than heretofore. The President and members of the Cabinet visited him to-day. Much solicitude is everywhere manifested concerning his truly critical condition.

The New-Yorkers who voted on the Treasury Note Extension bill are as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Barr, John Cochrane, Corning, Maclay, Russell, Searing and Taylor. Nays—Messrs. Andrews, Bennett, Clark, Dodd, Fenton, Goodwin, Granger, Haskin, Heard, Matteson, Morgan, Murray, Olin, Palmer, Sherman and Spinner.

The President withheld his signature from the bill appropriating $55,000 for deepening the channel of the St. Clair Flats.

Mr. McLane has not yet been nominated to the Senate as Minister to Mexico; hence the rumors prevalent to-night as to his confirmation are untrue.

There was a long debate in the secret session of the Senate to-day on the nomination of Mr. Wilson as Commissioner to settle the boundaries between the United States and Great Britain.

It has been erroneously stated that Senator Pearce denounces the report of the Conference Committee on the Post-office Appropriation bill. He was a member of the Committee, and concurred in and signed the report, although he stated he yielded to it with very great reluctance, preferring the passage of the bill, however, to its defeat.

The Interior Department has certified to the State of Iowa 2,130,000 acres of land, under the grant for railroads in that State, under the act of 15th May, 1856.

The Senate to-day confirmed A. N. Zevely, formerly of North Carolina, and long a clerk in the Post-office Department, to be Third Assistant Postmaster-General, in place of Mr. Marron, deceased.

The Senate also confirmed Roscoe Gold as Attorney for the District of Columbia, vice Key, deceased.

Washington, Sunday, March 6.

The condition of the Postmaster-General is such that he is not expected to live throughout the night. The President and members of the Cabinet are in attendance at his residence. Governor Brown is about 63 years of age.

A Board of Surgeons has been ordered to meet at Philadelphia on the 1st of April, to examine candidates for promotion and appointment in the medical service of the Army. Applications are to be addressed to the Secretary of War.

The Recent Tragedy—The Case of Mr. Sickling—The Course of Speaker Orr, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, Friday, March 4, 1859.

I snatch a few moments from the hurry and confusion of the closing hours of the session to notice one or two statements contained in a letter in relation to some of the parties to the recent tragedy here, published by a correspondent of one of your contemporaries. The letter in question contains the following paragraph:

"That the intimacy between Mrs. Sickles and Mr. Key was brought to her husband's attention a year ago, is known. A Mr. B., of New-York, whose name it is unnecessary to give in full, being rather a susceptible young man, last session fell violently in love with Mrs. Sickles, who was always free in manners, and flattered by devotion, as what woman is not? He soon became jealous of District-Attorney Key, and watched him. At length he found what seemed to him a sufficient basis for his suspicions. It came to his knowledge that the guilty pair were locked together in a private room in one of our hotels. I believe for two hours. He communicated this fact to Mr. Sickles, who, to his kind informant's surprise, assailed him with abusive language and forbade him his house thenceforward. Mr. B. returned to New-York crestfallen, and Mr. Key remained master of the field, continuing to be intimate with both man and wife, as heretofore."

The writer of the above has been cruelly misinformed. I became familiar with the facts of the above case months ago, and the following is the true statement: The Mr. B. referred to is a Mr. Barkman, of New-York. One day while out on a spree with one of his companions, and when both of them drank more freely than was prudent, Mr. Barkman let fall some scandalous remarks in relation to Mrs. Sickles and Key, stating that upon a recent occasion they had spent an hour or two together at a hotel located a little out of the City on the line of one of the favorite drives. Barkman's companion subsequently repeated what he had heard, and thus the scandal-mongers obtained possession of the, to them, delicious morsel. Soon the affair reached Mr. Sickles' ear. Instead of abusing Mr. Barkman, he called upon Mr. Key at once, told him that his association with his wife had given rise to public scandal, and desired to know what it meant. Key was indignant,—pronounced the story utterly false, and started at once to trace its origin. He soon ascertained that Barkman was the author of the statement, and obtained—under what influences I know not—an entire retraction,—Barkman excusing himself upon the ground that he was drunk, and knew not what he said. Unless Mr. Sickles had been pre-determined to believe that the wife to whom he was so devoted was utterly unworthy of his love, how could he have harbored suspicion of her under such circumstances?

The correspondent whose letter I notice says further:

"Public opinion at first set strongly in favor of Mr. Sickles, almost every man feeling that he himself would have acted substantially as the homicide did under similar circumstances; but as more and more light has been shed upon the previous history of the parties the current has changed, and men ask whether Mr. Sickles was the man to cast this stone, or his wife the woman in whose behalf so bloody a revenge is excusable. Against her and against Mr. Butterworth's the tide sets more strongly than ever."

If there has been any such change in public sentiment as above stated, I have been quite unable to discover it. Indeed I believe the reverse is the truth,—and that the few whose regrets for Key's death at first took the shape of resentment against his executioner are fast settling down into the conviction that he deserved his fate, and that Mr. Sickles is justified. So far as Mr. Butterworth is concerned, his own simple, natural statement of his connection with the case, carries the impress of truth upon its face, and has entirely satisfied everybody not absolutely determined to maintain his complicity against every argument.

"From statements that have gone abroad, it might be inferred that Mrs. Sickles occupied a high position in Washington society. This would be a mistake. Her receptions were largely attended, it is true, but so are those of almost every lady who chooses to keep open house here. The truth is, that she stood upon rather dubious ground; and I have heard more than one gentleman of undoubted position scoff at the supposition that he had ever crossed her threshold. Her position was one which every person who chooses to give good dinners can vivaciously nothing better. The solver circles she did not enter."

Here again the correspondent is at fault. Mrs. Sickles certainly did move in the best society, and was generally courted and admired. The idea that she filled a doubtful position in Washington is preposterous. The constant persistent pursuit of her in which Key has been so conspicuous in the absence of her husband for months past, led to some suspicion in society that his designs were not honorable,—but that she was ever excluded from any society into which she chose to enter, nobody who goes in "society" here will believe. Why is it that poor human nature so loves to shove down hill with accelerated motion every sinning fellow-creature who once is found falling?

The case of Mr. Sickles, as presented to the House by the Nichols Committee of Investigation, was disposed of yesterday morning, and if Mr. Sickles is satisfied with the result, certainly the public ought to be. The resolution adopted in his case is substantially the Scotch verdict of "Not proven." None of the Committee were for a single moment, after the testimony was elicited, disposed to record a verdict of not guilty. Their own opinion was just that which the public who reads the testimony will adopt. The guilt of the party accused was fully established, if the testimony of the principal witness was to be believed; and if he had manufactured a story for the purpose of perjuring himself, he would not have been likely to acknowledge, as he did, that he himself first tendered the bribe, when he became satisfied that it was necessary in order to secure action on his claim by the Committee on Accounts. It would have been just as easy to swear the other way, if the witness had no regard for the sanctity of an oath.

But whatever the opinion of the members of the Committee as individuals, as lawyers they felt bound to recognize the force of the legal proposition that a *single* witness to a distinct crime is not sufficient for conviction of the accused, when that witness himself has been a party to the crime. Under these circumstances they could not as lawyers return a verdict of conviction; nor could they, as honest men, and under the solemnity of their oaths, declare that in their opinion the accused was "not guilty." Hence their resolution simply declaring the evidence insufficient to warrant expulsion. It is proper to call attention to the fact that in their report the Committee cast not the slightest reflection upon the witnesses; nor was the least effort essayed to impeach them.

When the resolution was taken up in the House, Mr. Nichols moved the previous question. Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, tried to get the floor to debate the question, and would probably have moved a substitute expelling the member. But Speaker Orr could see nobody but Mr. Nichols, and the way in which he rattled the question through, and secured a vote of the House, closing the entire case, was decidedly suggestive of his anticipations of the scoring which had been prepared for him. It was proven upon the investigation that Mr. Mason, of Kentucky, declined service upon the Committee on Accounts, giving Mr. Orr as his reason therefor his settled conviction that Mr. Sickles was an unworthy associate thereon. It was also proven that Mr. Allen, Clerk of the House, cautioned the Speaker at the beginning of the present session against Mr. Sickles, and that Orr, notwithstanding these warnings, strangely persisted in appointing him Chairman of the Committee, and thus in great measure placing all its business in his power. The Speaker anticipated a well-deserved castigation for his inexplicable course, and found it convenient to see nobody but Mr. Nichols, until he had hurried a vote, which closed the case. I fancied at the instant that I saw a great sign of relief heave his breast as he declared the resolution of the Committee adopted.

How different was Colonel Orr's course two years ago. Then Republicans were to be the victims, and he hunted them down with relentless ferocity, scraping at no disregard of all the rules of evidence in order to blacken his political opponents, while his eyes were strangely oblivious of every corrupt incident affecting Democrats, even when the proofs were offered him, and the names of witnesses in his hands. Then no limit was accorded to any suspected member after all the testimony against him had been received. Then one witness was allowed to follow his own private conversation, and allowed to allow his own testimony in essential particulars subsequent to the period at which he swore to a report to which your correspondent was hunted down, because his self-respect forbid him to become the jackal of an unscrupulous Committee,—and then suspicions which a Police Justice would hoot out of Court were accepted as ample evidence for the conviction of one whom Orr had determined must be convicted!

Now the scene changes. Sickles was notified at once of the charges against him,—was invited to be present to cross-examine the witnesses against him,—and even found a fellow-Democrat upon the Committee to play the bully on his behalf with a witness. And then, when the Committee came into the House with a unanimous report, ruinous to the reputation of the subject of the investigation, Col. Orr couldn't think of allowing a minute's time for discussion of so important a matter. Why the difference in the two cases? The answer is ready: two years ago the men to be struck were Republicans—and now the victim is a Democrat. This, together with the Speaker's wholesome dread of the lash that was ready to come down upon his back if the discussion opened, doubtless saved Mr. Sickles from expulsion.

S.

Breaking Up of Congress—The Last Night but One.

Washington, Thursday, March 3, 1859.

Every man who despairs of the Republic, who entertains dismal misgivings that we are rushing with railroad speed to that final smash of all past republics, both great and small, a monarchy, or a chaos, should come to the National capital, at least once every two years, and witness the final break up of Congress. The spectacle that will present itself to his astonished eyes will be sufficient to cure him of all skeptical misgivings as to the permanency of our institutions. After witnessing all the frivolities, the indications of corruption, the extravagance, lawlessness, and utter disregard of the public good, which he cannot fail to do, and seeing that we have such legislators and such legislation, he will comfortably arrive at the conclusion that if the country can stagger along under such dispensations, and prosper withal, it can stand anything, and it is in no danger whatever. I am aware that something of this kind was once said in respect to Rome and the Christian religion; but that does not make it a whit the less true when applied to Washington. If the Republic don't come to grief under two years of a Buchanan Administration, it is as safe as a child who has survived teething and the second Summer of its existence. We still live, and are safe for another two years.

Everybody has come to Washington to witness the final breaking up of Congress; to enjoy the fights, rows, and disgraceful scenes which are the sure accompaniment of every such occasion—scenes which everybody deplores, as they should, but which everybody enjoys immensely, nevertheless. But, unhappily for the public enjoyment, the fire of the Thirty-fifth Congress has been drawn by the deplorable affair of Mr. Sickles, and it is the general opinion here that, in consequence of that shocking event, there will be no fun at the winding up, and that the finale will not be much more lively than the close of a Quaker meeting. But the Capitol is thronged with crowds of anxious quidnuncs on the lookout for something startling, and the ladies (Heaven bless them!) fill up the galleries of the two chambers, and give them very much the appearance of the Academy of Music on the night of a new opera. Those vast gaudy apartments resemble the Hall of Rolls, however, much more than an opera house, and it is useless to attempt to describe a scene that is altogether indescribable. As you enter the Hall of the Representatives—supposing the present occasion to be your first visit—you are struck by the strange spectacle that presents itself. The hour is 9 P. M.; the vast room and its quadrangular galleries are filled with people, and its transparent ceiling lets down a flood of soft but abundant light on the floor of the Hall, leaving the galleries in a dim and misty semi-illumination, which greatly heightens the appearance of vastness by throwing the crowd opposite to you into the dim obscure, thereby making them seem to be much further removed from you than they really are. But you cannot afford to spend much time upon the galleries, filled as they are with lovely women, so you look at once upon the floor of the House under the pleasing anticipation of witnessing a gladiatorial display between two or more Honorable gentlemen, and as you see a very furious-looking person shaking his fist at somebody, while a dozen or two excited members are gesticulating with all their might, and shouting, "Mr. Speaker" in the midst of a rat, tat, tat of that burly gentleman's ivory hammer, you congratulate yourself on having arrived just in the nick of time. The row is surely just going to begin, the stabbing and gouging will commence at once, and you will witness a brilliant display of American statesmanship. But, your eager expectation is soon changed into a feeling of disgust and disappointment. What you see is nothing but the common order of affairs. That pandemonium-looking gentleman with the electrical hair, who has been shaking his leg of mutton fore-finger so violently at somebody, directly after sits down and fails to laughing heartily with another member, who had approached his seat, as you fondly imagined, with the intent of hitting him under the fifth rib. In the midst of the tumult a cadaverous-looking member in spectacles suddenly jumps from behind a pile of books in wrappers and envelopes, "Mr. Speaker, I have not heard one word that has been going on, and I don't understand what it is all about." Mr. Speaker glances at the pile of books on the gentleman's desk, and says, "The Chair is not at all surprised to hear it." The Clerk then laughs at his joke, and commences hammering at his desk again, while there are more shouts of "Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker," and the tumult increases to a wild uproar. In the midst of it all you hear a constant clapping of hands, which you at first mistake for the usual marks of esteem bestowed upon public performers, but you discover directly that these are only intended as signals to the pages who are running about from desk to desk to come and carry off the heaps of packages which the members have been franking. Now and then a member, to save himself the trouble of clapping his hands, makes up a bundle of letters and yellow envelopes and rises them across the hall at the head of one of the little fidgetyginkets who are lounging around, giving an extremely picturesque character to the floor of the House, and impressing you with the idea that school is just out, and the boys are taking their recreation. On every desk there are piles of papers, books, pamphlets, and envelopes, while the floor is filled ankle deep with rubbish. After enjoying the hurly-burly for awhile, and making up your mind that you have by accident dropped into the Metropolis of the Kingdom of Higgledypiggledy, you ask a grave-looking personage sitting near you what the matter is and what the nature of the business may be which engages the attention of the honorable body, and you are told that "It is some nonsense or other about appropriations." Novel and startling as the exhibition is at first, you soon grow weary of it, and squeeze your way out of the gallery down the marble stairway into the vestibule, which is crowded with men, and force your way along through the old Hall of Representatives into the rotunda, where you encounter more crowds of gaping citizens, every one of them having at least one lady hanging upon his arm, and force your way through the long and dreary corridors of the old Senate Chamber into the new wing, where you find more crowds of anxious inquirers, and ascending the magnificent polished marble stairways you reach the brilliantly-illuminated ante-rooms of the Senate Chamber. Entering that august apartment you find a diminished copy of the turbulent scene which you have just departed from. Except the two or three Senators who are engaged in a deadly-lively discussion about the extension of a post route somewhere in the Southwest between two towns whose names you never heard before, the dignified members of this body are engaged in lounging, reading, dozing, walking up and down the floor, and all in a state of very dismal and most unpicturesque quietude. The Little Giant is sitting on a sofa between two Hoosier-looking friends, laughing heartily at the remarks of one of them. A ponderous parson with an unbounded stomach, enormously broad shoulders, and a bullet head which seems to have settled down between them, as though its base was not sufficiently strong to bear the weight imposed upon it, attracts your attention. He is not paying any attention to the business of the chamber, and he don't seem to know what to do with himself. Nothing would appear to be more easy than for such a mountain of flesh to sit quiet and let the world wag at will. But our fat friend is evidently unequal to this duty. He opens the lids of his desk, looks into and shuts it again. He leans back in his chair, twiddles his thumbs, and then sits upright and adjusts his trowsers; then he runs his hair, opens his desk again, takes out a book, looks at the cover, puts it back, and once more leans back in his seat. He shifts over and rests his ponderosity on the other haunch—after which he gets up, apparently uncertain what to do next. But he walks along in front of the President's desk with his hands under his coat tails, and, after standing a moment, looks over his pins, solomon-wise, he takes a turn towards the centre door, as though he were going out, but stops, adjusts his trowsers again, and then walks back to his seat, into which he lets himself by an effort, and after sitting a moment, looks once more into his desk. Your curiosity is excited, and you say to somebody, "Who is that very stout gentleman, sitting next to Senator Seward?" "O, that's Kirg, of New-York," replies your neighbor. There is old Sam Houston, sitting composedly at his desk, and taking no notice of anything. He looks as hearty and as erect as ever he did; but he made his farewell speech yesterday—his public life is at an end; and after the 4th the Senate Chamber shall know him no more.

There is, evidently, no prospect of a row among these grave and reverend signors. Toombs makes a little bit of a splurge in reply to an insinuation of Jefferson Davis, that he is no statesman, and he walks round to the desk of Collamer, of Vermont, and gives that plain old man a hearty shake of the hand, to express his approbation of a remark which the peaceful Senator has just let drop. The Senate Chamber is brilliant with light, the ginger-bread work with which it is decorated is almost, but not quite, as beautiful and unpleasant as the gaudy decorations of Taylor's saloon; but the glaring crimson carpet, with its yellow flowers, pains your eyes; and as it is intolerably dull, you tear yourself away from the Senate Chamber, and you can hardly believe that this is the last night but one of the Thirty-fifth Congress; that the most important bills that have been presented are yet to be passed upon; that there is a deficiency of over twenty millions of dollars in the Treasury, and a probability of the Administration being left without the means required to carry on the Government. Possibly there may be more excitement, more seriousness, more attention to business, and more rowdyism to-morrow. We will see.

But, if Congress is dull, Pennsylvania-avenue is not—it is both dusty and lively; and, as the ball season is over the ladies wear their ball dresses out of doors, as they have no other place to exhibit them in, and the Avenue is greatly the gainer in consequence. Among the lovely visions which were sweeping up that magnificent street to-day, one was pointed out to me habited in sky-blue silk and leaning on the arm of a staff looking Briton with a good deal of claret in his countenance, who, I was informed, was Mrs. B——, of Louisiana, whose plantation produces her a thousand bales of cotton per annum.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.

Washington, Saturday, March 5.

The Senate adopted a resolution, on motion of Mr. Mallory, directing the Secretary of War to inform the Senate whether Sharpe's rifle carbines are used by the troops, and if so, whether they have been found efficient and serviceable in the field. Also, whether there is a requisition on file for such arms which has not been filled, and if so, by whom, and the number.

The following are the most important changes made in the Standing Committees for the present session:

On Commerce—Messrs. Powell and Hunlsbury, in place of Messrs. Reed and Allen.

On Public Lands—Mr. Bingham, in place of Mr. Stuart.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Anthony and Nicholson, in place of Messrs. Allen and Bell.

On Pensions—Mr. Grimes, in place of Mr. Jones, of Iowa.

The Senate went into secret session.

When the doors were opened, Mr. Seward submitted a resolution, calling on the Secretary of War for copies of all contracts which have been made for removing the obstructions at the mouth of the Mississippi, the amount expended and to whom paid. Laid over. Adjourned.

Destructive Fires.

THE VILLAGE OF MAGNOLIA, N. C., BURNED.

Wilmington, N. C., Saturday, March 5.

The village of Magnolia, forty-eight miles from here, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railway, was burnt last night. Read's warehouse, full of goods, Merriman's store, and three or four dwellings, were destroyed. The loss is heavy, probably over $70,000, on which there was some insurance.

FIRE AT PLAQUEMINE, LA.

New Orleans, Friday, March 4.

A destructive fire was reported this evening at Plaquemine, said to have destroyed nearly half the town. Reliable particulars, however, are to the effect that only two coffee houses were burnt.

New—Arrival of the Europa.

Sandy Hook, Sunday, March 6—10 P. M.

There are yet no signs of the R. M. steamship *Europa*, Captain Lott, now in her sixteenth day from Liverpool, and fully due. The weather is 12 P. M., a light northerly wind.

The Mohave Indian Troubles.

St. Louis, Friday, March 4.

The New-Madrid Hall of the 17th ult. has arrived at Independence.

Mr. Carrington, mail contractor, just from West, reports that it will be impossible to carry the Kansas City and Stockton mail, according to contract, unless the contractors are protected against the Mohave Indians.

Heavy Rains at the South.

Augusta, Friday, March 4.

There have been heavy rains recently throughout the South, and the bad condition

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Startling Disclosures of Corruption and Crime.

Report of the Special Committee of Investigation in the State Senate.

In the State Senate, on Friday last, Senator Bowen, from the Committee on Investigation, to which was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Metropolitan Police, presented the following report:

In the matter of the investigation by the Committee of the Senate, appointed on the 15th of April, 1858, the Senate adopted a resolution directing the Committee to investigate the charges made by the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police against the Superintendent of the Police, and to report the facts to the Senate, with such action thereon as they may deem proper.

The Committee have had the matter under consideration, and have held numerous sessions, at which they have examined a large number of witnesses, and have had before them all the papers and documents relating to the charges against the Superintendent, and to the matters connected therewith.

The Committee were also directed to investigate the Police Department, and to inquire into the manner in which the Police Commissioners have performed their duties, and whether any of them have been guilty of malfeasance in office.

The Committee were also directed to inquire into the manner in which the Metropolitan Police have performed their duties, and whether any of the members of the force have been guilty of malfeasance in office, or of any violation of law

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. CAMPBELL'S ASSOCIATION.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

LECTURES.

FURNITURE.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!
A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ARTICLE,
PAS SOUVENIR ELASTIC SPRING SEAT,
FOR LADIES' PARLORS.

FOR SALE—ONE ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, WITH THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, AT NO. 359 BROADWAY.

JAMES, DEREX & CO.,
No. 359 BROADWAY.

IRON BEDSTEAD MANUFACTORY.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, ALL STYLES, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT THE MANUFACTORY, No. 343 BROADWA

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY, MARCH 9, 1856.

TERMS FOR CALIFORNIA.

The THIRD edition of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, containing the latest intelligence by the Steamship ARAGO, will be published on Saturday, March 15th, at 12 o'clock M., and will be forwarded to subscribers in California and the Atlantic States by the Overland Mail, leaving San Francisco on the 17th inst.

Single copies, 25 cents.

Subscription, including postage, $3 per annum.

Address, THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

NEWS OF THE DAY!

The mails close at the Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

The mails for Europe, in a short wrapper, ready for mailing, close at noon.

Agents will send in their orders at once.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The mails for Europe by the Canada, from Boston for Liverpool, on Wednesday, March 12, will close at the New-York Post-Office on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The mails for Europe by the Arabia, from New-York for Liverpool, on Wednesday, March 19, will close at the New-York Post-Office on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The mails for Aspinwall by the Ocean Queen, Collector, will close at the New-York Post-Office on Saturday, March 15, at 12 M.

The mails for Aspinwall by the Northern Light, will close at the New-York Post-Office on Saturday, March 22, at 12 M.

A motion was recently made on behalf of the people for an order of the Supreme Court declaring a court in which Mr. JAMES GORDON BENNETT should be tried on the indictment found against him last Fall for a libel on the Hon. JOHN C. SPENCER. The Court, on Saturday rendered a decision denying the motion on the ground that the jurisdiction of the case was in the Mayor's Court of Special Sessions.

There was an increase in the bills of mortality of last week, as compared with those of the week previous, of twenty deaths. The entire number of deaths, according to the report of the City Inspector, was 313.

There were no cases in the Supreme Court, part first, the Court of Common Pleas, or the Marine Court, before a jury, yesterday, the day having been devoted to the hearing of motions.

The Criminal Court in Washington will assemble to-day, but will immediately adjourn on the announcement of the death of Mr. KEY; and the Circuit Court will be prevented from sitting on account of the illness of Judge CRANCH.

The testimony taken during this investigation has not yet been published. Garbled extracts from it were given in a Sunday paper, but with such a transparent purpose of prejudicing the public mind unduly as to render the operation wholly innocent. It is small proof, however, that the statements embodied in Mr. SHERMAN'S report are substantially correct, the Legislature should take prompt and effectual measures to reform a system which has been so grossly abused. The fundamental principle of the present law—which gives entire control of the Police to an independent Board—is just and popular. What is now required is that this Board shall be really independent and honest in the discharge of its responsible duties.

The Situation in Mexico.

The revolutions which elsewhere in the world are the fruits of political speculation, in Mexico are purely pecuniary in their character. It is the hope of plunder, and not the love of liberty or of law, that stirs up the people to revolt. Mr. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, in his letter dated from Vera Cruz, gives a graphic description of the present condition of affairs in Mexico. The entire number of troops in the field is estimated at 15,000, and the cost of supporting them is enormous. The Government is bankrupt, and the people are ground down by taxation. Mr. BENNETT says that the Government is in the hands of a few men, who are not politicians, and who would use its powers solely and exclusively for the public good. The interests of every kind are paralyzed with fear and uncertainty. Commerce is at a standstill. Even the Custom-House officers are in the habit of appropriating to their own use a portion of the duties collected. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that the people are indifferent to the success of either party

NEW BOOKS.

THE ADVENTURES OF A BRIDE.
By the author of "The Initials," "Ten Thousand a Year," &c.
Complete in one volume, paper cover, price 50 cents.
Also, just published,
THE MYSTERIOUS MARRIAGE.
By the author of "The Heiress of Bellefond," "Lost Sir Massingberd," &c.
Complete in one volume, paper cover, price 50 cents.
Also, just published,
THE LOST HEIRESS.
By the author of "Rose Foster," "Agnes Sorel," &c.
Complete in one volume, paper cover, price 50 cents.
Also, just published,
THE MAID OF ORLEANS.
By the author of "Joan of Arc," "Margaret Catchpole," &c.
Complete in one volume, paper cover, price 50 cents.
Also, just published,
THE MAID OF HONOR.
By the author of "Agnes Sorel," "The Maid of Orleans," &c.
Complete in one volume, paper cover, price 50 cents.
Also, just published,
THE MAID OF ATHENS.
By the author of "Ellen Percy," "Margaret Catchpole," &c.
Complete in one volume, paper cover, price 50 cents.
Also, just published,
THE MAID OF SARATOGA.
By the author of "Ellen Percy," "Margaret Catchpole," &c.
Complete in one volume, paper cover, price 50 cents.
Also, just published,
THE MAID OF ORLEANS.
By the author of "Ellen Percy," "Margaret Catchpole

FOR SALE.

W. L. SEYMOUR'S
REAL ESTATE LIST.

FOR SALE
AT TERRY'S NECK,

Several splendid building sites, varying from 6 to 12 acres, situated on high ground, and commanding unsurpassed views of the Sound. The quantity of fruit and shade trees already on this property render it very desirable for country residences. Maps and plans can be seen at my office.

LAKE MAHOPAC.

A comfortable HOUSE and 10 ACRES, very tastefully fitted for a Summer residence for a small family, situated within two miles of the Lake, with good roads.

PEEKSKILL.

A beautiful spot of 14 acres on Lake Mahopac, situated on the Lake Mahopac road; has house containing 10 rooms, well finished, thoroughly dr ained, and having everything attractive both for comfort and elegance. House furnished, has splendid pedestrian objects in view, together with every convenience. Two span of finely matched horses. Also, carriages, farming utensils, cows, poultry, &c., will be sold on easy terms.

Also, a splendid comfortable residence in the village, within about ten minutes walk of the depot.

KING SING.

A brick homestead 6 acres, between King Sing and Sparkill Stations, 1 mile from each station. The grounds well laid out and have an abundance of fruit.

TARRYTOWN.

A very handsome brick house, built in the most substantial manner, with almost every convenience of a city house; finely situated on high ground and commanding a fine view of the Hudson River.

Also, several desirable residences, varying from ¾ to 50 acres.

YONKERS.

[illegible] acres, with 60 acres, 1 mile from depot.....$20,000
[illegible], with 5 acres.....10,000
[illegible], with 1 acre.....10,000
House, with ¾ of an acre.....8,000
House, with 3 acres.....15,000
[illegible] acres.....11,000
House, with ¾ of an acre.....12,500
House, with 2 acres.....6,000
House, with 2 acres.....15,000
House, with 2 acres.....20,000
House, with 27 acres.....22,000
House, with 7½ acres.....12,000

Together with smaller places varying from $4,500 up, most of them commanding good views of the River and Palisades. Also, several residences furnished and unfurnished.

HUDSON PARK.

Three acres, with a front of 500 feet on the River, grounds well laid, large house fitted up with every city convenience, gas, water, bath-room, water closets, &c. Furiture, dining-room and hall frescoed. A fine picture of the house and grounds may be seen at this Office.

CROTON DAM.

Valuable mill property with good water-power, good dwelling house and 26 acres of land. This is one of the best paying mills in the County and is now doing a first-rate business. The property will be sold separate or together.

STRATFORD, Conn.

A two story and basement cottage house, containing 9 rooms, all good size, has verandah all around the house; about ¾ of an acre of ground. This is one of the prettiest little places in the village, situated about 5 minutes' walk from the depot.

JAMAICA.

A comfortable two story house with 16 acres of good land, lying right on the water, being a fine bathing ground. This property will be sold very reasonably.

JAMAICA, L. I., 13 acres.....$ 4,500
JAMAICA, L. I.—House, with 6 acres, or 132 lots..... 7,000
FLUSHING—Rodeo, with 26 acres..... 25,000
OYSTER BAY—House, with 75 acres..... 11,000
HUNTINGTON—House, with 11 acres..... 5,500
NEW ROCHELLE—House, with 6¾ acres..... 14,000
CROTON—House, with 50 acres..... 20,000
PORDHAM—House, with 20¾ acres..... 8,000
PORDHAM—16 acres..... per acre. 1,500
PLAINFIELD, N. J..... 4,000
HUDSON CITY, N. J..... 4,000
MADISON, N. J.—40 acres and house..... 9,000
BERGEN POINT, N. J.—9 acres and house..... 12,000
HAVERSTRAW—100 acres..... per acre. 50
BLACK—Fruit farm 35 acres..... 10,000
STAMFORD, Conn..... 5,000
RED HOOK..... 7,000
KINGSTON—100 acres..... 12,000

Together with the above I have pieces of from 1 to 50 acres, at desirable localities. Also, furnished or unfurnished places to rent or lease. Full particulars will be given if desired by addressing either by letter or personally.

W. L. SEYMOUR,
No. 18 Nassau-st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS four-story English basement house in 20th-st., not far from 9th-av.; price $20,000. One-half, if desired, would be allowed to remain on bond and mortgage, and a country place, near the City, worth from $5,000 to $10,000, or other property, would be taken in part payment. Apply to ANDREW E. McGLYNN, No. 76 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE, No. 1 GRAMERCY Park, corner 21st-st.; lot 26½x100 feet. House 70 feet deep, with an library extension on the first floor. The house was built for the present owner and occupant in the best manner, with all the modern improvements and conveniences, and has recently been repaired throughout. Lot is in perfect order. Will be sold at a reduction from cost of the house. A large part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage if desired. For permission to see it and terms, apply at No. 63 Beekman-st., second floor; or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A BARGAIN!—NOS. 371 AND 373 Sackett-st., near Hoyt.—A brick front two-story and attic house in No. 371; a four-story brick building in No. 373, and a three story brick in rear of both. Could all be readily altered into dwellings; or fitting in large rent. Ground alone 50 feet front; leasehold; unexpired term two years and 11 months; rent $400. Price $4,500. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 2 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A FURNISHED country house, three stories high, and basement, with stable and carriage-house, in the pleasantly situated village of Flat-av., distant 3¾ feet 6½ inches southerly from 33d-st., reach 35 feet 6½ inches by 102 feet 7½ inches. Also, four lots at the northeast corner of Fulton and Grandieve., Brooklyn, containing together 90 feet front on Fulton-av., and running through to Putnam-av. Also, two lots in the Village of Flatbush, each having a front of 25 feet on Hoyt-st. and running 84 feet in front on Fulton-av. 65 feet 3 inches; and on Bowling-st. 39 feet 8 inches. Apply to WM. P. POWERS, No. 100 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT house, No. 69 West 23d-st., modern basement, built for Dr. Halsted by Messrs. Moore, as mason, and Gardner, carpenter of the very best materials, and is one of the best built houses in the City; and will bear examination; the locality is unsurpassed; better opposite the elegant residences of Messrs. Cutting, Marshall and others. Will be sold at a reduction from cost, by order of executors, and further particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 16 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN STAMFORD, CONN., THE TWO-story and attic brick house, No. 5, in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements, with conservatory, attached, carriage house, and with about one acres of land, tastefully laid out. Also, the three-quarters of a mile from the railroad depôt. Apply to C. H. O'HARA, on the premises; or to F. SEALEY, No. 24 Liberty-st.; or PHELPS & PALMER, No. 54 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—ROLLING mill and four dwelling-houses, also and blacksmith shop for retail sales or merchandise. The mill has a full set of machinery for making all kinds of iron and steel; also, three large heating furnaces, capable of making sixty tons of steel per month. For further particulars, inquire of A. HAWKINS, No. 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT YONKERS.—A handsome Gothic dwelling, situated on the banks of the Hudson River, formerly owned and built by Capt. James C. Luce. A perfect gem. Five minutes walk from the depot. Completion in every respect; handsome grounds. Apply on the premises, MORRIS PARKER, Yonkers. Also, from 11 to 2, or in the evening at No. 120 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and attic brick house, No. 7 West Washington-place, south side, second door from the square. The house is 21x46 feet, in splendid order throughout, and replete with all the modern improvements. The location is very desirable. Two thirds of the purchase money can remain if required. For further particulars, apply to E. E. LUDLOW & CO., No. 16 Pine-st., or Messrs. BUCKLIN & CRANE, No. 60 Front-st.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the 4-story brown-stone, English basement house No. 54 West 20th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.; newly painted and papered throughout and in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. For cards of admission and terms, apply to BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 45 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—IN BROOKLYN, E. D., a three-story corner brick house, with vaulted cellars entire in the yard, stable and two brick shops, together with two lots of ground. Stores from Peck-slip and Grand-st. ferries running every fifteen minutes in front of the house. Terms easy. For further particulars apply at No. 64 Nassau-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 201 MONROE-ST., in the 17th Ward, a very convenient three-story house, with basement and sub-cellar, gas, Croton water, bath-room, with hot and cold water. For sale low, or if rented, to only one family. Apply to
PRESTON SHELDON,
No. 93 Market-slip.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE FOR A COUNTRY seat of about 3 acres on the Hudson River, not above Hastings, and worth about $12,000, a house and three lots on Frederick-st., between Court and Clinton, Brooklyn. The house is 21½x46 feet, and one of the finest and handiest in Brooklyn. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 18 Nassau-st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY IN 17TH WARD.—THE lots No. 24 City Hall-place and No. 25 Park-st., each about 18x46, and together forming one lot 136 feet in depth, with a front on each street. The widening of Park and Beekman and Duane sts., it is supposed, will increase very much the value of this property. For particulars apply at No. 20 William-st., room No. 4, second floor.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUfacturing building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly 60x180 feet, five stories high. With it is connected a twenty-five horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting. No. 67 Cranby-st., from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. S. CORLIES, No. 23 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-class four-story brown-stone house in 31st-st., near 5th-av.; has all the modern improvements, and in perfect order; a smaller house, or good City lots, would be taken in part payment. Apply to JOHN WAITE, No. 932 Broadway, or address WM. DAY, Box 778 Post-office.

FOR SALE—NO. 119½ EAST EIGHTEENTH-st., near Irving-place, the very neat, modern three-story brick house, 20 feet high story, marble mantels, Croton water, bath, gas, speaking-tubes and dumb waiter. For further particulars and cards of admission, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN WEST THIRTY-SECOND-STREET, near 8th-av., a first-class house, built in the very best manner, with all the modern improvements, and in perfect order. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars, address E. C., Box No. 1,783, New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE basement high-stoop house No. 42 Barrow-st., near 1st. The house is in superb order, having been painted and possessing all the modern improvements. $4,500 can be left on bond and mortgage for four years. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—FAR UP TOWN, NEAR THE Park-st., a small new brick house, conveniently arranged, with vestibule door, marble mantels, Croton water, gas, &c., arranged to be conveniently heated; can be bought for a price of which the interest and taxes will not exceed $300. Apply at No. 207 4th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP stable, basement, and sub-cellar brick house, 42x20½ feet, with modern improvements; and lot No. 20 East 11th-st., north side, between 2d and 3d avs.; size of lot 20½x100 feet; price, $9,000; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, of M. O. BUTCHER.

$3,500 FOR A CENTREL 3-STORY brick house and lot, with high basements and sub-cellar, five blocks from ferries in Williamsburg. No. 2 Fillmore-place, between 5th and 6th sts., near Grand. Terms easy.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT country seat and farm of 130 acres in Orange County. The dwelling is unusually well built, in Italian style and commands a prospect of rare beauty and extent. Sketch, &c., at 355 Broadway, 21 Liberty-st. C. H. OLIVER.

FOR SALE.—CANAL STREET.—LOT ON THE north side, between Broadway and Elm-st., belonging to the estate of Abm. Lent, deed. As lessee, or to sell on

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE
BY ANDREW E. McGLYNN.

No. 321 West [illegible]-street, between 7th and 8th avs.....$6,000
No. 343 West 20th-st., brick.....$7,000
Brown-stone house in West 43d-st., on a corner, stylish and handsomely finished.....$11,000
Brown-stone house in West 47th-st., gentlemanly new, with all modern improvements.....$10,000
Two new brick houses, Well finished, on 43d-st., between 3d and 2d ave., each.....$6,000
Two very neat cottage houses, pleasantly near brick, each.....$5,000
Two brick cottage houses, Nos. 209 and 207 East 26th-st., each.....$4,500
A large house and lot for two on 24th and 25th sts., between Broadway and 7th-av.....$24,000

At Manhattanville, a large new house, with Croton, gas, &c., together with 40 lots and a water privilege of 200 feet front on the Hudson River.....$30,000

Also, the valuable property northeast corner 125th-st. and 8th-av., consisting of four full lots and two fine buildings, now occupied as a stopping place, and known as the "Adriatic".....$13,000

All the above will be sold on easy terms.

Also, valuable investment property for sale and exchange.

Also, several building lots up town and in Brooklyn for sale and exchange for improved property. Also, desirable building sites for sale at High Bridge, Hudson Park, Spuyten Duyvel, Fort Hamilton, Pothesville, and Elizabeth, N. J. Several country residences near the City for sale.

ANDREW E. McGLYNN,
No. 76 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses Nos. 113 and 115 Madison-avenue, being each nearly 20 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars, apply to A. W. FRY, No. 16 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR SALE.

A first class brick three-story dwelling house in Columbia-st., overlooking the City and Bay of New-York; house to be about 25 feet; very roomy, and replete with every convenience; lot 20 by 150; gardens well stocked with fruit, &c. The house was built for the present owner, and is occupied by him, and has recently been in part repapered and painted throughout. The furniture will be sold if desired. For further particulars, apply to E. C. LAFRAM, No. 26 and 28 Ferry-st., New-York. Also, an elegant span of gray carriage horses for sale, the owner being about to leave the City. Apply as above.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

That beautiful residence No. 119 Willow-st., With 2, 3 or 4 lots, with stable privilege. Has all the modern conveniences. Terms easy.

Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE.

CENTRAL PARK.—AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE CENTRAL, the 10th inst., at 1st on the 8th-av. and 59th-st., the 4 lots on the N. E. corner of the Park, are to be sold at the Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. Maps with the terms, &c., are to be obtained at their office, No. 7 Broad-st., a fine opportunity for friends to locate together. At least ½ an hour's walk (four cars run every minute) from the City Hall.

This is the place where most people would like to reside; a sandy eastern ocean of water, islands, woods, &c.

TO EXCHANGE—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSES.—Three first-class houses, in the best part of 8th-av., will be exchanged for vacant lots or first-class improved country property. Also, unincumbered improved farm near New-York to exchange for a western farm.

DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC frame house No. 193 Vanderbilt-av., Brooklyn; lot 26x100; house 25x26, with extension 12x15; 13 rooms; in the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 M., on Thursday, the 10th inst., by ADRIAN H. MULLER.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR to let near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, with an unlimited supply of water, will be sold low. Enquire of R. E. KELLOGG, examiner, No. 46 Beaver-st., New-York.

LOTS WANTED—IN THE UPPER PART OF the City, below 30th-st., and near the North River, (about 12 lots adjoining). Address, stating particulars, location and terms, Box No. 2,648, Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AT NEWARK, N. J., A DESIRABLE residence for a party doing business in New-York, within five minutes walk of the Morris and Essex Railroad depôt. The buildings is brick, containing large parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen and back kitchen on first floor, making a depth of ninety feet, with five rooms and bath room on second floor; water and gas in the house, and cellar with dry cement bottom under the whole. The lot is 80 feet front by 190 feet deep, and contains the finest assortment of fruit, namely: Peach, plums, cherries, apricots, peaches, grapes, raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries and currants in abundance; in a good neighborhood and a desirable residence. Price $7,500; $2,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to E. BARLOW, No. 128 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE ADVERtiser offers for sale or exchange, his residence, situated in the village of Yonkers. Its location is not surpassed by any in the place, being within ten minutes' walk of either depôt or the river banks. The house is 40x56, built in the Italian style, two-story extension, and is supplied with hot-air furnaces, bath room, hot and cold water, gas, &c. The other improvements consist of carriage house, stable, poultry house, double green-house (well filled with choice plants), and summer-house. The grounds are well stocked with choice shrubbery and fruit, and are in perfect order. For further particulars, apply to W. H. ARTHUR, No. 59 Nassau-st., and No. 45 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE AT SOUTH NORWALK, CT.—A Forty-two miles from New-York.—A beautiful country residence, within five minutes' walk of the depôt of the New-York and New Haven Railroad, also steamboat landing; the location is unsurpassed, commanding a fine view of Long-Island Sound, Norwalk Harbor, and the islands in the same; the house is well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, with a well of never-failing water; the house is nearly new, containing thirteen rooms, with one and a half acres of ground. Possession first of April. For particulars inquire of WM. T. CRAW, South Norwalk, or the subscriber at Danbury.

AVERY B. RAYMOND.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in the suburbs of the city of Newark, N. J., on the corner of South Orange and Fairmount-ave., with between one and two acres of land on which there is about 250 feet of choice fruit; water, carriage-house, &c. The dwelling is a 1½ story cottage, about 30 feet square, with a dining-room and kitchen about 20x30 feet. It is situated in a good neighborhood, and has a view of the surrounding country for many miles. Price $6,300. Inquire of W. R. & M. SAYRE, Newark, N. J., wharf adjoining N. J. Railroad bridge.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, OR would be exchanged for one or two good houses or vacant lots in New-York, situate at Rewaswood, near the first landing. The house is cottage style and large; has all the modern improvements; hot and cold water, gas, furnace, &c. The lot is 300 feet front on the water and running 600 feet to the main street, and is beautified with ornamental trees and shrubbery, as well as a good supply of choice fruit; is a very desirable place for any person wishing to be within thirty minutes of Wall-st., and at the same time enjoy all the comforts and beauties of a rural home. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE—A COMmodious mansion at Flushing, suitable for a large family, first-rate boarding-house, academy or institute, facing the Flushing depôt from the railroad depôt, pleasantly retired, with large yard, outbuildings and all conveniences. It is 50 feet by 40, two stories, besides high basement, 12 rooms, a piazza of 100 feet on front and side. Possession given immediately.

WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, L. I.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT CLIFTON, Staten Island, for a house in New-York or Brooklyn, a very desirable five-acre lot on Finger-board-road, adjoining the property of Mr. Hoek. The ground is handsomely wooded with oak and maple, and by a gentleman of taste might be made one of the most picturesque spots on the island. For further particulars apply at the office of C. BANTLETT, No. 120 Broadway, from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

TO LET—AT THROG'S NECK, ON THE ROAD to Fort Schuyler, opposite the residence of Alfred Seaton, Esq., a house with twelve rooms, partly furnished, with garden and stables, being on high ground, having a fine view and convenient to churches, schools and Post-Office; will be let for six months if application is made soon. Rent $100. Apply to ANDREW FINDLAY, No. 191 Nassau-st., room No. 36, or to ROBERT FINDLAY, on the premises.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHed, or would exchange for a house in this City, a desirable house and lot, containing 10 rooms, cellars and kitchen, and has all the modern improvements; there is nearly half an acre of ground, with choice fruits, &c.; three minutes' walk from Glenwood Depôt. Inquire of S. JONES, No. 11 Chambers-st.

COTTAGES TO LET—ON THE NORTH SHORE of Staten Island—one on Castleton-av., built of brick, two stories with basement and attic—furnace, range, and pure spring water brought into the basement; stone stables, and two acres of land handsomely laid out; one small furnished cottage near the shore road. Apply to the subscriber, No. 40 Exchange-place.

EDWARD BEMENT.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Hastings, in a pleasant and healthy location, about one hour's ride from the City, and 1¾ miles from Hudson River Railroad station and steamboat landing, with orchard, coach-house, stables, &c., and a few acres of land. Also, to let, two small cottages in the vicinity of the above. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, North River Bank Building, corner Greenwich and Day sts.

TO LET AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A HANDsome cottage, barn and about two acres of ground within five minutes' walk of the Neptune Hotel and steamboat landing. It is bounded on the South by the water, and has a fine view of the Sound. Inquire of Capt. PECK, adjoining the premises, or of HENRY R. MORGAN, No. 291 2d av.

FOR SALE AT NORWALK, CONN.—A beautiful mound hill, and slightly-inclined cottage house, with a barn, and about one acre of good land, for sale at a bargain, and on accommodating terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st., or to VISSCHER, OWEN & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 346 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS, ON THE EAST Bank of the Hudson, a large first-class mansion, built in the best manner, having every modern convenience of any house here, together with ten acres of land. From the house there is a most beautiful and commanding view of the River and surrounding country. Apply to L. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

TO LET—COUNTRY-PLACE.—A LARGE DOUBLE square house, pleasantly situated on the East River, 3 miles from the City, about 10 acres of garden and lawn. The house is one of the best on the river, and is in good order. Plenty of shade and fruit trees around the house. Possession immediately. Apply to T. C. CHURCHILL, No. 16 Wall-st.

TO LET AT NEW ROCHELLE—WITHIN two minutes walk of the Depôt, a very commodious residence, with or without furniture, at present occupied by the subscriber, containing all the modern improvements, together with about 10 acres of land well stocked with fruit. Further particulars apply to GEORGE LOCKWOOD, Nos. 25 and 29 Barclay-st., or upon the premises.

TO LET—A DELIGHTFUL AND HEALTHY COUNtry place. A cottage and seven acres of ground, including a fine garden with fruit, in the town of Norwalk; lot one mile from the bridge on the down town road, only two hours from the City. For particulars, inquire of FERDINAND T. JOHN LOCKWOOD, Norwalk, Conn., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

COTTAGE AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND One mile from Vanderbilt's Landing—It contains eight rooms, exclusive of kitchen and servants' rooms, and is in perfect order. Attached is half an acre of ground, with stable and fine spring of water. Rent $200. Address L. E. I., Box No. 1,570 Post-office.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale, with furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 10 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—A GOTHIC COTTAGE, NEARLY new, with 6 rooms and a small garden, at the Bergen depôt of the New-Jersey Railroad, only 20 minutes from New-York. Price $4,200; half the money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to JAMES M. DAY, No. 40 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, AT ASTORIA—A first-class modern built house, with about three-quarters of an acre of land, ornamented with evergreen hedges, fine trees, garden and a variety of very choice fruit. Inquire of ROBERT RENTER, No. 20 Maiden-la., New-York.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL.—A HOUSE, with three acres of land, commanding a fine view of the village and river. The place is well stocked with fruit trees, shrubbery, grass-plots, &c. For particulars apply to F. FLAGLER, on the premises, or to F. F. FLAGLER, No. 20 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence, a large and commodious town Frontage the Green in Bloomfield, comprising about two acres of land, with garden and orchard, and out-buildings. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises, or to MOSES W. DODD, No. 302 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—TWO LARGE and convenient houses, with carriage-house, hall an acre of land, good shade and fruit trees, one in five minutes walk of Glenwood Depôt. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, on the premises, Warburton-av.

$800 A YEAR.—TO RENT AT WHITESTONE, a fine, large double house, with vegetable garden which covers between one and two acres; the house, carriage-house, &c. For particulars apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 18 Nassau-st., Room No. 8.

FLUSHING, L. I.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—The cottage and easy part of thirty-two acres, known as "Wright Farm," five minutes' walk from the railroad depôt. Apply at No. 26 William-st., second floor.

TO LET—AT RYE, A DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence, containing 14 rooms, carriage-house, stables for four horses, &c., &c., or will be sold cheap. Apply of E. GOODMAN, No. 112 Broadway.

TO LET—COTTAGES WITH GARDENS, AT Astoria, L. I. Apply to G. L. RIKER, No. 120 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

SEVERAL DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdences to rent, from the 1st of April next, varying in price from $200 to $1,000 per year. They are all in excellent order, situated in the favorable neighborhoods of Bergen, Weehawken, Hoboken, Fort Lee, Secaucus, Hackensack, and Hasbrouck, and from 1 to 2 miles distant from the ferry-boat landings. Also, several desirable residences, with from 1 to 10 acres of land, in the vicinity of Yonkers, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Peekskill, Fishkill, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Hudson, Catskill, Coxsackie, Athens, Kinderhook, Stuyvesant, Schodack, Troy, Albany, Schenectady, Amsterdam, Fonda, Johnstown, Gloversville, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Syracuse, Auburn, Geneva, Canandaigua, Rochester, Lockport, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Westfield, Fredonia, Jamestown, Corning, Elmira, Owego, Binghamton, Unadilla, Oxford, Norwich, Cooperstown, Sharon, Cherry Valley, Canajoharie, Palatine Bridge, Fort Plain, Mohawk, Ilion, Herkimer, Frankfort, Whitesboro, Oriskany, Clinton, Hamilton, Morrisville, Cazenovia, Manlius, Pompey, Jamesville, Onondaga Hill, Marcellus, Skaneateles, Auburn, Port Byron, Weedsport, Jordan, Elbridge, Camillus, Warners, Skaneateles Falls, Marcellus Falls, Otisco, Tully, Homer, Cortland, Preble, Truxton, Cincinnatus, Virgil, Dryden, Freeville, Groton, Lansing, Ithaca, Trumansburg, Enfield, Newfield, Danby, Candor, Spencer, Owego, Nichols, Tioga, Lawrenceville, Wellsboro, Elkland, Corning, Painted Post, Addison, Wellsville, Andover, Alfred, Almond, Hornellsville, Canisteo, Greenwood, Bath, Haverstraw, Nyack, Piermont, Orangeburgh, Tappan, Sparkill

AUCTION SALES.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

FINANCIAL.

INSURANCE.

SHIPPING.

RAILROADS.

MEDICAL.

LEGAL NOTICES

DOINGS AT ALBANY.

Our Albanian Neighbors on Staten Island—Unsuccessful Effort to Cut the Throats of the Hell-Gate Pilot Bill—Two Brooklyn Bills Ready for the Governor to Sign—The Committee Called off from Worrying the Lobby—Governor Morgan Signing—Municipal Tax-Exemption Acts, &c., &c.

[Special Correspondence of The New-York Times.]

ALBANY, Saturday, March 5, 1859.

At 12 o'clock to-day three several bills were a special order and in the following arrangement:

1. The bill providing for the punishment of certain offences—meaning the bill to prevent a gunpowder explosion under the new Quarantine buildings on the adjournment of the Legislature.

2. The bill holding Richmond County responsible for the property destroyed in their three beautiful State buildings.

3. The Quarantine bill.

Hopeful lobby is very sanguine for the passage of the last named bill, but not very particular about the two first. By keeping the removal question behind and without the lobby is unwittingly made to lend its aid to the opposition either favorably or unfavorably of the first, for the reading can't begin until No. 2 is reached. So the fight was entirely on No. 1. The House was very thin, but almost every Democrat was in his seat. The question was on the substitute offered by Mr. MORGAN, which simply made the act general instead of applying it only to Staten Island. Mr. CRANNELL offered an amendment to the substitute putting in "may" wherever it reads "shall" and otherwise watering it, and admitted that with these amendments the bot would not be so very objectionable. Mr. BURNHAM, of Rensselaer, opposed both the substitute and the original as unconstitutional and contrary to the spirit of the Common Law. Mr. CRANNELL narrated the facts in the case that made the law necessary, and showed that it was not at variance with the Common Law. Mr. BURNHAM showed that it did not conflict with the Constitution. The question being taken on Mr. CRANNELL'S amendment it was carried by 60 to 36. Among the 60 were all the Democrats, two Republicans, who alleged afterward that they thought they were voting for the substitute in preference to the original bill, three who thought the amendments would improve the substitute, but bound to vote the substitute down when it came before the House, and several others who, to construe it charitably, thought this the only way to get Democratic votes for their local and pet projects. Not wishing to risk it in so thin a house, however, the motion of a friend of the bill to report progress now prevailed, and the three were made the special order for Tuesday evening next.

Mr. C. S. CRANNELL called up, to kill, the tabled reconsideration of the Hell Gate Pilot bill, but he was not strong enough, and the bill still lies on the table.

The Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association and the new Utrecht Fishery bills had their third reading. The first-named has been so amended as to prevent boys under 16 years of age from voting at the elections, and to require membership for 60 days previous to an election to render members eligible to vote. Hence it has to go to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. PIKE reported against changing the Commissioners' Map of Brooklyn. The report was agreed to. So dies one of the largest of Mr. LINCKLAEN'S projects—extending Clinton-avenue, laying out a park on the South Brooklyn Canal Flats, issuing city bonds to pay for it, &c., &c. Mr. PIKE reported favorably on the bill to incorporate the Union Dime Savings Bank of the City of New-York.

Another bill extending the time for the collection of taxes was passed, and, immediately on its heel, Mr. BIRD, Private Secretary of the Governor, handed in the following communication:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, March 3, 1859.

To the Assembly:

I have this day approved the bill entitled "An act to extend the time for the collection of taxes." Although this is a general bill, extending the time equally throughout the State, I have signed it with great reluctance, and only for the reason that many of the Assessors, Supervisors and Collectors seem to have presumed that an extension of time for collecting the taxes would be granted by the Legislature as a matter of course, and have therefore allowed the legal time to expire without doing so. There cannot be the same excuse hereafter; and it is my intention to refuse my assent to any bill of similar purport that may be presented to me next year.

E. D. MORGAN.

Mr. CORNELIUS introduced a bill to amend the Revised Statutes relating to the fees of the Sheriff of the County of New-York, limiting the fees for summoning a jury to 15 cents.

The Senate last evening finally got rid of their invalid—the Lobby Investigation Committee. No. 2 was said to have finished up its work, and to have found nothing. On the debate, Mr. SPINOLA spoke for discharging the Committee, but on the vote he went with Mr. O. B. WRIGHT. The vote was carried—ayes 56, noes 8. Late at night the vote was then taken on discharging the Committee on Public Buildings from the further consideration of so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the lobby, and carried—ayes 16, noes 11—as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Ames, Brandreth, Darling, Fiske, Halstead, Hubbell, Johnson, Loveland, Mandeville, Monell, Prosser, Schell, Smith, W. A. Wheeler, J. A. Willard, Williams—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Beardsley, Burhans, Dixon, Mather, Peterson, Pratt, Scott, Spinola, Truman, O. B. Wheeler, John B. Willard—11.

Mr. CRANNELL spent some time last evening and more to-day reading his Minority Police Report, after finishing which it was ordered printed.

To-day the Senate sent the State Tax Assessment bills to a Select Committee. Favorable reports were rendered on the bills to amend the charter of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company; relative to the duties of Assistant Clerks of the Police Courts of New-York City; relative to the service of civil process on persons imprisoned in the State Prison, and to protect their civil rights, and to limit the responsibility of publishers, news venders and dealers in periodical literature.

The Prize-fighting bill, with the Assembly's amendments, was repassed, and only needs now the Governor's name to it to be a law of the land. The following Notaries Public for Westchester county have been announced as confirmed: Gilbert T. Davis, of Tarrytown; Henry T. Hunter, John J. Clapp, of White Plains; George W. Smith, of Fort Chester; Odle Close, of Croton Falls.

After last evening's adjournment there was quite a general reunion of members at the residence, on Arbor Hill, of Thomas W. ALVORD, Esq., where most of the State officers, and other distinguished strangers and citizens, were invited to meet Professor MITCHEL. The occasion was a very agreeable one, and the hospitality of the host most distinguished.

It has been a hard week. The variable weather has done much to the health of many members, and the bad ventilation of the Assembly Chamber, which never permits it to become comfortably warm at the circumference without scorching from the centre, has heated up the balance. It would be very agreeable to head off for repairs. But the end of the session creeps on rapidly, and, beginning at 10 A. M. of Monday next, the cocoons will probably be kept up night and day till the hundred days are over—Sundays only excepted. Hurrah for the Fourth Commandment. But for its interposition of a Sabbath, legislation would blow one continuous gale, and the State go under.

GLAUCUS.

Legislative Reports on the Lobby Investigation.

In the State Senate, March 4, Messrs. ARMS and WILLIAMS, from the Standing Committee on Public Buildings, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Lobby, severally made reports. Mr. WILLIAMS, Chairman of the Committee, gives a narrative of the steps in the progress of the investigation, but protests against rendering a partial report. The Committee has been deterred in the performance of its duties by the necessary absence of one or more members, and by order of the Senate the investigation was confined to the Albany Bridge bill. Certain witnesses were subpœnaed, but could not be found, among others Mr. DARRIN, who has been seen in this city, but upon whom the Sergeant-at-Arms has failed to serve the notice. Other witnesses were called, but had left the country. Mr. WILLIAMS, however, states that in spite of all these discouraging circumstances, sufficient facts have been elicited to prove, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that pecuniary inducements were offered to the members and officers of the Legislature to procure the passage of the Albany Bridge bill. The report concludes:

"The Chairman of the Committee is in possession of written and verbal information sufficient to establish that fact in his own belief. It remains only for the Senate to determine whether authentic evidence shall be had, which will prevent the recurrence of similar corruption."

The report submitted by Mr. ARMS makes less complaint than Mr. WILLIAMS, and gives an epitome of the evidence. Mr. E. CORNING, Jr., testified that he had no knowledge of any pecuniary influences brought to bear upon the Legislature to procure the passage of the Albany Bridge bill. Mr. FRENCH, of Albany, testified that in October, 1857, he had a conversation with a member of the Legislature of that year, in a law office at White Plains, in the County of Westchester, in relation to the passage of the law before referred to, in which that member stated to him "that he hadn't got all the money that was promised to him for voting for that law."

The witness subsequently gave the name of E. G. SQUIER, of Westchester, as the member in question.

The examination of several other witnesses, among the number Messrs. BROWN and CASSIDY, threw no light whatever on the subject.

On the 2d inst. a telegram was received by the Committee from Mr. SPENCERIAN, pronouncing the statement of Mr. FRENCH to be false, and saying that he would be in attendance before the Committee on the 4th inst.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Saturday, March 5.

Mr. HALSTED reported favorably the bill to increase the salaries of Assistant Clerks of the Police Courts in New-York.

Mr. DIXON reported a bill to limit the responsibility

of publishers, newsvenders and dealers in periodical literature for the consideration of the Senate.

Several bills of no general interest were passed.

Mr. HUBBELL moved to reconsider the bill for the relief of the State Inebriate Asylum, with instructions to amend by inserting a clause that all expenses of executing the duties shall be paid before any per centage is retained upon the receipts for the support of the Asylum.

The report presented by Senator SPINOLA last night, on the Metropolitan Police, was taken from the table and read through by order of the Senate.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Saturday, March 5.

The bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes all over the State, to the first Monday in April, passed. The bill has already passed the Senate.

The bill to alter the Commissioners' Map of Brooklyn, was reported adversely. Report agreed to.

The bill to authorize the indictment of the Staten Island rioters in New-York or Kings County, was taken up as the special order.

The Staten Island Rioters bill was debated by Mr. CRANNELL and Mr. BURNHAM, against the bill, and by Mr. BURROWS and Mr. CORNELIUS for the original bill.

Mr. MERRIS withdrew his substitute, making the law general over the State, and it was renewed by Mr. CRANNELL.

Progress was then reported, and the bill made the special order for Tuesday.

Mr. WOODRUFF gave notice of a bill to repeal all the charters relating to the City of New-York, down to 1830, and revive the charter of that year.

The bills to incorporate the Brooklyn Mercantile Library, and New-Utrecht fishery, were passed.

ASSEMBLY BILLS.

THE CITY COURTS OF NEW-YORK.

Mr. MERRIS introduces a bill abolishing the offices of Recorder and City Judge in New-York, and provides that until the next general election the present Judges of the Court of Common Pleas shall alternately hold the Courts of General Sessions, and shall be paid additional compensation therefor. At the next general election three additional Judges of the Court of Common Pleas are to be elected, and the Judges so elected, together with the present Judges, shall alternately hold a Court of General Sessions, at the time and place now provided by law, and perform the duties and possess all the powers of the Recorder and City Judge.

ANOTHER CITY REVOLUTION.

Mr. S. S. CUSHMAN introduces a bill to amend the Charter of the City of New-York. The Comptroller is to be elected as now for four years, and all other heads of departments to be appointed by and hold office during the pleasure of the Mayor. It gives the heads of departments power to appoint and remove deputies, chiefs of bureaus, and all clerks. The Chamberlain is to be appointed and removed by the Mayor with the consent of the Aldermen. Leaves in the Comptroller's department a Deputy Comptroller, and creates the bureau of taxes in that department. The Comptroller is to appoint three commissioners of taxes and assessments, fifteen deputies, a surveyor, and such number of other officers as shall be decided requisite. Leaves the Receiver of Taxes a bureau under the Comptroller. Creates under the same officer a bureau of collector of assessments, consisting of a collector, four deputies, two book-keepers, two clerks and two messengers. The collector is to receive $3,000 salary; the deputies $2,500, and the clerks $1,200 each. Places also under the Comptroller bureaus of Clerk of Arrears and Collector of City Revenue. Places the bureau of Supplies under the Comptroller; the bureau of Markets, giving all the appointments of Inspectors and Sealers of Weights to an officer; the Chamberlain's bureau, and the Auctioneering bureau. The Street Department is separated from that of Supplies, and is put under the Comptroller with all its power and patronage. No bid is to be received from, or contract awarded, to any person in arrears to the Corporation, on debt or contract, or who is a defaulter, as surety or, otherwise, to this City. The Mayor, Comptroller, and appropriate heads of departments are to constitute a Board for the confirmation of all contracts and assessments relating thereto.

Bold Forgery in Petersburg, Va.—Escape of the Forger.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PETERSBURG, Va., Thursday, March 3, 1859.

A great excitement has been created in this usually quiet town by the discovery of a successful forgery, the victims being the firm of EXNESS, SORROW & Co., brokers, of Richmond, through the house of PAUL & HINTON, of this City. The forger obtained $4,100 by a skillful imitation of the signature of the firm, and has escaped with his booty. The circumstances of the case are somewhat peculiar. The forger, whose real name is unknown, but who passed under the names of Osborn and Freeman, arrived in this City about a month since. On the 9th of February he called at the office of PAUL & HINTON, brokers, where he displayed large sums of money, in bills of banks in South Carolina, Tennessee and Louisiana, which, being uncurrent, he wished to exchange. On his first visit, $500 were exchanged, a check being handed him by the firm. The check was afterwards certified by the Cashier of the Exchange Bank, and was subsequently paid. The forger was soon afterwards seen in company with another party, and the two entered their names at the Bolingbroke Hotel as J. B. CARLE and WM. H. THORPSON. On a second visit to the office of PAUL & HINTON, the forger showed a note for $500 on a New Orleans bank, and over $3,000 in bills on Charleston banks. A clerk examined the bills with some care, and sent the $500 note to the bank, where it was pronounced genuine. Suspicion was excited that these bills might be a part of those stolen, a short time previously, in Alabama from Adams' Express, but no proof could be obtained.

The day following he appeared at the office of EXNESS, SORROW & Co., in Richmond, where he received the cash for his check. A week ago last Wednesday, this same man stood for the third time before Messrs. PAUL & HINTON, where he obtained another check for $3,000, under like circumstances. Again he went to Richmond in a one horse carriage, hired at a livery stable, and driven by a boy, of whom he asked several strange questions. The boy states that he carried with him a check book, and that when they reached the end of the long bridge crossing the James River he jumped out of the buggy, and ran down an alley as though he were in a hurry. He had already said something to the boy about anxiety to get to the bank. On the next day he got this check for $3,900 cashed at the same broker's that paid the preceding ones.

On Saturday last he presented another check for $4,100, payable like the others to "Currency," and signed PAUL & HINTON, for WHITE ATTY, and "certified" by the paying teller of the Exchange Bank in Petersburg, to the same brokers, Messrs. EXNESS, SORROW & Co., who promptly cashed it. That check was a forgery. After paying it, the brokers deposited it to their own credit in the Farmers' Bank, and on Tuesday it was forwarded to the branch of the Farmers' Bank in Petersburg, for collection. Thence it went to the Exchange Bank, where the full amount was paid on it. It was so perfect an imitation of signatures all through that the bank officers never suspected anything wrong. The whole scheme had worked successfully. The shrewd operator had obtained tellers signatures, the entire confidence of the Richmond brokers, also checks similar to those used by PAUL & HINTON, and while using their checks made himself so familiar with their signature as to skillfully imitate it. The Exchange Bank on discovering the forgery, returned the check to the Farmers' Bank before it closed, and thus saved themselves from loss, the latter returned it to Richmond, where the loss falls on the brokers, EXNESS, SORROW & Co. It is supposed that this forger is the one whose exploits created such a sensation in New-Orleans, in January. His skill there reaped about $4,000 in a few days, and no clue whatever has been obtained of the rogue. Possibly the adventurer may find his way to New-York and open business.

SYCAMORE.

Developments in Another Divorce Case.

A HUSBAND REMOVING HIS WIFE TO REASON BY HEAVY BLOWS.

Among the numerous divorce cases pending before the Pittsburg Court is that of Mrs. MARY WHITE against her husband, JOHN E. WHITE. The wife prays for a divorce on the ground of inhuman treatment. She complains, not simply of ebullitions of temper, but of blows and kicks, and sundry other severe measures, which have left her black and blue. The testimony of one C. S. EYSTER, a gentleman who seems to have been on intimate terms with the family, sets forth a condition of things very discreditable to the husband.

Mr. EYSTER sworn: That he was living in WHITE'S house in the Fall of 1856; that one evening he went home at eleven o'clock and found Mrs. WHITE in an attitude of dejection, sobbing bitterly; he asked her what was the matter, and she said her husband had beaten her. Witness added: On the right side of the face there was a very large blue mark: her hair was very much dishevelled, and one arm covered with marks from the elbow down; after I had been in the room a few minutes she asked where WHITE was; she cried me to tell him to come in. I did so; he refused to come. I told him this was a terrible piece of work; he said he had done nothing to her—that she got out of bed and sprung at him, and fell against the clothes-press. I then went in, and soon after went out for him again. He then came in, got down over her, as she was upon the floor, and begged and prayed to her and to God to forgive, and he would never raise a hand against her again. One of her exclamations was, "Oh! my God! my God! how much must I suffer, John, to soften your heart." I left the room then. I wished to send for the doctor, but she would not let me, as she had forgiven him. One or two days after the separation, I was staying at BAILEY'S Hotel, and WHITE came there; he was distressed at his wife having left him, and I felt as though I had lost a good home myself. I said, "You know, Mr. WHITE, it is all your own fault; it was your abuse and violence that caused the trouble." He said he knew that—that he was a bad man; that it was his nature and disposition—he was a bad man, but he could not help it; he had often regretted it, and prayed to God to make him a better man. He blamed me, because the family thought more of me than they did of him. I told him I could not help it—it was his own fault. I had always treated the children kindly, and he had, on the contrary, always been rough and abusive with them, and it was not to be expected that they could have the same affection for him. WHITE lived in East Liberty about eight months. I was there most of that time. Sometimes WHITE was a very kind man, but he was generally very abusive to his wife and family. He would sometimes be two or three days in the house, without speaking to any one except the servants and prayer. At the first of the month previous to my leaving (the only occasion on which I should have told me long ago, and I would have left like a gentleman), I went there at his own request.

WM. CLARK, night clerk at the Cherry House, Zanesville, Ohio, testifies to several visits by WHITE against his wife, while she was stopping at the hotel, in December last, having left her home for alleged ill-treatment. Dr. CROZE, of East Liberty, testified as to the extent of Mrs. WHITE'S injuries when she was abused by Mr. W. in September last.

The case for the libellant was then closed, and Mr. MILLER opened for the respondent, stating he would show such a state of facts in this case as would indicate that all the ill-treatment towards Mrs. W. (although he would not palliate it) was brought upon her by her own misconduct; and, unless the libellant's own skirts were clear of offence when she came into Court, she could not hope to obtain a verdict of divorce at the hands of the Jury. The gentleman made a forcible appeal to the Jury to weigh the matter carefully, before another divorce without a cause should be added to the long list now on record.

Mr. HAMPTON, for respondent, offered a witness—Mrs. BLOCK—to prove adultery on the part of the wife, for the purpose of showing that she is not the innocent, injured party, who, under the law, can obtain a divorce from the Jury. Mr. MARSHALL, for libellant, objected, on the ground that the offer was no answer to the proof of violence, to which point they had confined themselves. Counsel on both sides made eloquent speeches on the subject, this being the great turning point in the case, and on which it is a great measure rests. The Court will give a decision to-day.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—A certain cure for those settled coughs and colds so prevalent this season. Take a dose of Pills and rub the Ointment over chest and throat, and you will feel relieved at once.

[Advertisement.]

1,000 SMALL PACKAGES OF EXTRA MACKEREL.

500 BOXES EXTRA FINE CHEESE FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST RATES, BY GEO. C. PARKER & BROTHER, NO. 230 WASHINGTON-STREET.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 28c. to 50c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 32c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 5.

$4,000 United St. 6s, '74	103¾	50 Erie Railroad	11⅝
5,000 Ill. Cent. Bds.	90	do	11⅝
4,000 Indiana Bds 5s	80¾	50 do	11⅞
10,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	90½	200 do	11⅞
2,000 Virginia 6s	89¾	100 do	11⅞
2,000 Missouri 6s	89¾	100 do	11⅞
10,000 do	89¾	300 Har. R.R. Pref	20¾
5,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	92	do	20¾
1,000 do	91⅞	200 do	20¾
5,000 Hud. Riv. R. 2d m.	74⅛	200 do	20¾
5,000 do	74⅜	500 Ga. & Chi. R.R.	71
2,000 Hud. Riv. R. 6s	70	50 do	71⅛
5,000 La O. & M. L. 6s	51	200 do	71⅛
1,000 do	71¾	100 do	71⅛
5,000 do	71¾	100 Hudson Riv. R.R.	69¾
5,000 do	71¾	300 Harlem Railroad	13⅜
10,000 do	71¾	500 Reading R. R.	49⅛
1,000 Mich. S. 2d m. 6s	68¾	600 do	49¾
2,000 Han. & J. R. 6s	73	100 do	49¾
44 Bank of North Am.	116	200 do	49¾
24 Continental Bank	100½	200 do	49¾
50 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	96¾	100 Mich. Cen. R.R.	63¾
100 P. M. S. Co.	109	120 do	63¾
200 do	17⅝	100 do	63¾
100 do	17⅝	60 do	63¾
100 do	17⅝	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	49¾
50 do	17⅝	375 do	49¾
100 do	17⅝	50 do	49¾
5 do	17⅝	10 Cleve. & P. R.	39
10 do	17⅝	100 Cleve. & Tol. R.	80¾
630 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	81⅛	100 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	63⅛
250 do	81⅜	100 do	62¾
600 do	81⅜	50 do	62¾
100 do	81	50 do	62¾
100 do	81	445 do	62¾
100 Panama R. R.	116	200 do	62¾
6 Cleve. C. & C. R.R.	93½	200 do	62¾

SECOND BOARD.

$32,000 U. S. 6s, '74	103¾	150 Hud. Riv. R.R.	22¾
1,000 Missouri 6s	88¾	200 Mich. Cen. R. R.	63¾
11,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	90	50 do	63¾
200 Cumb. Pref.	100	100 Panama R. R.	116½
110 do	26¾	100 N. J. R. & T. Scrip	130
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	17⅝	100 M. S. & N. I. G. Stk.	49
200 do	18	50 do	49¾
50 do	18	100 do	48¾
100 Cary Imp. Co.	6¼	100 do	48¾
50 Erie Railroad	11	100 do	48¾
250 do	10⅞	10 do	49
350 do	10⅞	50 do	48¾
50 N. Y. Cent. R. R.	81	150 do	48¾
100 do	80¾	50 Ill. Cent. R. R.	90¾
750 do	80¾	50 do	90
100 do	80	100 Gal. & Chi. R.R.	71
100 do	80¾	200 Chic. & Rock Is. R.	61¾
100 do	81	200 Mil. & Mis. R.R.	11⅜
200 Har. R. R. Pref.	29¾	50 do	12¾
100 do	29¾		

MONDAY, March 7—A. M.

The Cunard steamer *Jura* arrived at this port from Liverpool, yesterday morning, with dates to Friday, Feb. 18, but with no London papers later than by the *City of Washington*. The mail steamer *Europa* was to leave next day for New-York, and her advices should be here in season for the present issue of our paper. We have market accounts by the *Jura* to the 17th from London and 18th from Liverpool. The English Funds were steady, and the political news rather quieting. Consols 95¼@⅜. The Railways were ¼@½ ⅌ cent. better. The French Funds were ½ ⅌ cent. higher, though closing tame at 67.00 for the 3 ⅌ cent. *Rente*. The Cotton market is reported very firm at the advance of ⅛d. reported by the previous arrival. Sales on 17th, 12,000 bales, and in five days since last weekly report, 66,000 bales, of which 53,900 American, and embracing 18,000 on speculation and for export. The Liverpool *Mercury* remarks that all the import markets show a degree of firmness quite incompatible with the belief in the imminence of war. The export demand for Gold was light, and most of the fresh arrivals were going into the Bank of England. The telegraphic accounts from India report that freights had slightly improved after a long period of depression. There was a slight decline in some kinds of manufactured goods, and Cotton and Oil seeds are somewhat lower. A letter from London, dated Thursday afternoon, Feb. 17, reports:

"Consols opened to-day at 95¼@95⅜ for money, and at 95¼@95⅜ for the account. This is a shade better than the closing prices of yesterday. The depression of yesterday arose from a rumored intention of the French Government to contract a large loan; but this rumor is not confirmed. In the present state of public opinion such a loan could only be negotiated upon very unfavorable terms, and certainly no part of it would be taken up in England. The Austrian loan is at a discount of 1 ⅌ cent., notwithstanding the very large rate of interest offered by that Government. The fact is, that the English people are fully determined not to render any assistance either in oppressing the Italians or in creating a European war under pretence of freeing them from oppression."

The most notable feature in the dealings of the Stock Exchange the past week is the advance of 1 ⅌ cent. in the new Federal Loan, which took place principally on Friday and Saturday, after the result of the legislation of Congress on the subject of the finances of the Government was made known. On Saturday private calls to the amount of $300,000 at 103¾ and $50,000 at 103⅞ ⅌ cent. took place, and the Stock closed 103¾@103⅞ ⅌ cent. The disposition to sell the Treasury Bills which mature through the Spring and Summer at a slight fraction below par, passed off with the adjournment of Congress; ample provision being made to pay off at maturity and to renew the issue of all these Bills, if necessary, before the meeting of the next Congress. The extension of the act of December, 1857, to the 30th June, 1860, and there is little question from the present look of the Money Market, and the promptness with which the Government, at the instance of the Secretary, has provided for the Bills now maturing, that the Department will be able to renew for another year at 4¼@5 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum. Of the original issue $4,100,000 has heretofore been received in this City, through the agency of Mr. CISCO, the Sub-Treasurer, at 4½ ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum, and the circumstances of the market being essentially the same, that officer will have no difficulty in making up his lists of takers, whenever the money is required by the Secretary. At present the outstanding issue is within about $2,500,000 of the authorized total of $20,000,000, and to this extent only will any new requisition be made upon the Money Market. The other $17,500,000 in Treasury Bills are already placed in Bank, and in the Trust and Savings offices in this City. We make this explanation because a different interpretation of the effect of the Act of Congress has been assumed in some quarters. The outside sum authorized by the original and extended Act is:

Treasury Bills of 1858, bearing from 2 to 5 ⅌ cent.	$20,000,000
Loan redeemed	6,000,000
Leaving	$13,400,000
Reissued at 4½ ⅌ cent.	4,100,000
Leaving outstanding	$17,500,000

The improvement in Government Stock and in Treasury Bills, growing out of the adjournment of Congress and the increasing evidences of a return to the lowest rates of interest of last season, has extended, in some measure, to State Stocks, although the principal dealings were adversely influenced by the freedom with which Missouris were offered here and in Europe. Tennessees, Virginias, Indianas, Illinois Railway Bonds, Illinois Centrals have improved 1 ⅌ cent. New-York Centrals are firm and scarce. Erie are higher by 3 ⅌ cents for the fourth mortgage, and bids for the Convertibles and Sinking Funds improved at the close, while the Shares are lower than at any time since the month succeeding the panic of 1857. The following table marks the general

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New York of U. S.	102¾ @ 103⅛
New-York Central	78¾ @ 81¾ @ 80¾
New-York and Erie	10 @ 10¾
Reading	49¾ @ 49¾
Rock Island	62 @ 62¾ @ 61¾ @ 62
Michigan Southern	38¾ @ 38¾
Michigan Southern preferred	47 @ 48¾ @ 48 @ 48¾
Michigan Central	51¾ @ 52 @ 52¾
Toledo	29¾ @ 29¾
Galena	69¾ @ 71¾ @ 71
Illinois Central	89 @ 89½ @ 90¾
Pacific Mail	116¾ @ 117¾
Panama	76 @ 76¾ @ 76 @ 76
Missouris	88¾ @ 89¾ @ 88¾ @ 89
Virginias	89¾ @ 89¾
Tennessees	89¾ @ 90¾
Illinois Central Bonds	89¾ @ 90
California Sevens	91 @ 91
Hudson River	23¾ @ 23½ @ 23¾
Harlem Preferred	29¾ @ 30½ @ 30¾
Cumberland Coal	34¾ @ 33¾ @ 34¼

The Board of Brokers is pretty equally divided in numbers between the *Bull* and *Bear* accounts, though the most prominent jobbers are evidently operating for the rise. The changes in the Share market during the week, it will be noticed, are in the main in this direction, the principal activity being in New-York Central, Galena, Rock Island and Southern Preferred. On Saturday the opposition made to the firmness of the market was very persistent, though only to a partial extent successful. There was a dull tone at the close in the afternoon, at a concession of ½@¾ ⅌ cent. on the leading speculatives from the sales of the morning. The shares of the Panama Company improved 1 ⅌ cent., while the fluctuations in Pacific Mail were finally against the stock, as compared with Saturday week. The mail contract with the Government goes on until the 1st of October, and the pay is appropriated to that period, at the old rate of compensation, after which it will be in the discretion of the Postmaster-General to extend the contract, temporarily, another year, as he did once before, under the authority of the act of Congress of 1858. The contracts with the Panama Road and the Tehuantepec Transit are included in the same provisions.

The Foreign Trade of the past week at the port of New-York was large and active, in the business of importation, and also in remittances to Europe, two favorite packets, the *Africa* on Wednesday, and the *Fulton* on Saturday, sailing direct. The Import entries, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $5,354,340, as against $2,557,930 the same week last season. The Dry Goods movement preponderates largely over the General Merchandise, though in regard to this branch of the trade, we understand, through an officer in the Treasury Department, that fully three-fourths the goods for the whole country are coming this season to New-York. The proportion before the crisis varied from 65 to 67 ⅌ cent. only. There is little question that the effect of the temporary revulsion of 1857 was to concentrate a larger volume of Imports and of Money capital (or deposits,) and of the Domestic Goods business of the country at New York than ever before in proportion to the other Seaboard cities. Our neighbors of Boston may disguise the fact as they may, but New-York is now *the* great distributing market for the manufactured goods of New-England, including the fabrics of Lowell and Lawrence; and it may also be mentioned that this applies as well to the export of Cotton Goods to the East Indies as to the sales making this season to the South and West. The officer of the Department referred to, who has recently passed from Washington to Baltimore, Philadelphia and Boston, and back to New-York, on a tour of observation, is satisfied, we understand, that New-York, as the chief importing city, must furnish this year *about seventy-five per cent.* of the whole Customs Revenue—the increase of Dutiable Merchandise over last year being principally at this port. Of the free articles of staple consumption, Baltimore is taking a larger portion than usual of Rio Coffee for distribution to the Southwest. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York last week amounts to $959,917, as against $811,944 the same week last season. The export of Specie, principally in California Gold, of which $1,297,000 was delivered here on Monday last, amounts to $1,427,556. The export the same week last year was $297,697. The Domestic Exchanges continue against Boston and some other of the near cities, and the expresses have brought in Specie, during the week, to the value, probably, of half a million of dollars. The Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon, stood $7,145,828, against $7,193,829 at the close of the previous week. Of the Customs of the week, $222,853 were paid in Treasury Bills. The probability is, that the Bank Averages to be made up this afternoon will show a further moderate increase of Specie. The last average was $26,470,171. The impression obtains on the Street that the Bank line of Discounts may again be involuntarily reduced, owing to the comparative scarcity of prime mercantile bills, and the indisposition of some of the leading Banks to compete at the low rates of interest to which the market for Money has again receded. The whole range of Discounts is from 6 to 7 ⅌ cent., and Demand loans from 4 to 5 ⅌ cent. More business at than above 4 ⅌ cent. on Saturday. The Exchange, rule firm on Paris and steady on England, and at full rates, but at the close of the week there were more Commercial bills making against Cotton, which moves with renewed freedom. The sales here on Saturday reaching 8,500 bales, and 66,000 for the week at New-Orleans.

According to the Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published in summary form, by months, a few days since, the Import entries for eight months of the current fiscal year to Feb. 28, were.....$127,720,009

Add week in March	5,354,340
Total to date	$133,082,340
Against same time in 1858	121,476,220
Increase to date	$11,607,401

The same tables make the clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from July 1 to Feb. 28.....$35,815,009

Add week in March	959,917
Total to date	$36,774,917
Against same time 1858	43,056,944
Decrease to date	$6,282,027

The same tables make the Export of Specie from New-York from July 1 to Feb. 28.....$18,315,009

Add week in March	1,427,556
Total to date	$19,742,556
Against same time 1858	30,751,697
Decrease to date	$11,009,141

The *Miner's Journal* of Saturday reports of the Coal trade:

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 19,992 against 19,157 tons for the corresponding week last year. The trade sums up for the week as follows:

	1859 Week.	1859 Total.	1858 Week.	1858 Total.
Reading Railroad	10,157	248,272	13,867	227,637
Lehigh Valley Railroad	4,621	83,701	12,123	116,945
Scranton, South	4,561	47,949	6,911	66,626
Scranton, North	2,119	19,411	1,236	14,513

MESSRS. SATTERLEE & Co., No. 49 Exchange-place, offer a list of desirable Insurance Stocks at private sale to-day, comprising Eagle, Home, Washington, Manhattan and other choice stocks, as will be seen by reference to our advertising page.

A gentleman connected with one of the leading Coal Companies returned on Friday from a tour of business and observation through the New-England States. He reports the manufacturing establishments all alive again, and most of them, and in many cases, running full time, on orders in advance of production. The same information had reached us through other channels, and the general prosperity of the mills and factories of Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, is confirmed by the improved local traffic upon their railways, and by the continued heavy purchases of Cotton in this market, and contracts in advance for Wool at the West.

The business on the Hudson River in February was as follows:

February, 1859	$190,389 24
February, 1858	163,637 27
Increase	$26,751 97

The earnings of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton road, for February, were as follows:

February, 1859	69,289 49
February, 1858	91,819 49
Decrease	$22,530 00

The Albany Evening Journal announces the following Banks to be depositories of the Canal moneys for the ensuing season:

New-York—Atlantic, Marine, and Phœnix and Leather Banks. Albany—Bank of the Capitol, Albany Exchange, and Merchants' Banks. West Troy—Gloversville, State, Troy City, Union, Manufacturers', Merchants' and Mechanics', and Mutual Banks. Schenectady—Schenectady Bank. Fultonville—Mohawk River Bank. Little Falls—Herkimer County Bank. Utica—Utica City, Oneida, and Oneida County Banks. Rome—Rome Exchange, Bank of Rome, and Stanwix Banks. Syracuse—Bank of Syracuse, Syracuse City, and Merchants' Banks. Jordan—Auburn Exchange Bank. Montezuma—Auburn City Bank. Lyons—Lyons Bank. Palmyra and Clyde—Bank of Wayne County, Commercial, Farmers' and Mechanics', Peter City, and Monroe County Banks. Brockport—Brockport Exchange Bank. Albion—Bank of Albion. Medina—Medina Bank. Lockport—Exchange and Niagara County Banks. Tonawanda and Buffalo—Bank of Attica, Clinton White's, Farmers' and Mechanics', Genesee, Buffalo, Marine Bank Buffalo, New-York and Erie, and International Banks. Waterford—Saratoga County Bank. Fort Edward—Bank of Fort Edward, and Farmers' Bank. Washington County, Whitehall—Bank of Whitehall and Commercial Bank. Salina—Salt Springs Bank. Phœnix—Oswego River and